Retinoyl Palmitate

Tocopheryl Polyprenate

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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	Apr 08	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
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NEWS 5	Aug 19	Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE) now available on STN
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NEWS 9	Sep 16	CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
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NEWS 17	Dec 17	TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content
NEWS 18	Dec 17	Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN
NEWS 19	Jan 29	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to COMPENDEX, ENERGY, INSPEC
NEWS 20	Feb 13	CANCERLIT is no longer being updated
NEWS 21	Feb 24	METADEX enhancements
NEWS 22	Feb 24	PCTGEN now available on STN
NEWS 23	Feb 24	TEMA now available on STN
NEWS 24	Feb 26	NTIS now allows simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS 25	Feb 26	PCTFULL now contains images
NEWS 26	Mar 04	SDI PACKAGE for monthly delivery of multifile SDI results
NEWS 27	Mar 19	APOLLIT offering free connect time in April 2003
NEWS 28	Mar 20	EVENTLINE will be removed from STN
NEWS 29	Mar 24	PATDPAFULL now available on STN
NEWS 30	Mar 24	Additional information for trade-named substances without structures available in REGISTRY
NEWS 31	Apr 11	Display formats in DGENE enhanced
NEWS 32	Apr 14	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 33	Apr 17	Polymer searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 34	Apr 21	Indexing from 1947 to 1956 being added to records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS 35	Apr 21	New current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX

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=> file medicine
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FILE 'PHIC' ENTERED AT 16:17:16 ON 22 APR 2003

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FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 16:17:16 ON 22 APR 2003

FILE 'TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 16:17:16 ON 22 APR 2003

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 16:17:16 ON 22 APR 2003

FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 16:17:16 ON 22 APR 2003

=> s Vitazyme
L1 30 VITAZYME

=> s methylsilanol ascorbate
L2 3 METHYLSILANOL ASCORBATE

=> d l2 bib, kwic

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 3 USPATFULL
AN 2002:340346 USPATFULL
TI Temperature insensitive one-phase microemulsions
IN Bialek, Aneta Ilona, Bay City, MI, United States
Hill, Randal Myron, Midland, MI, United States
Kadlec, Donald Anthony, Midland, MI, United States
Van Dort, Heidi Marie, Sanford, MI, United States
PA Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6498197 B1 20021224
AI US 2001-912951 20010725 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Dawson, Robert; Assistant Examiner: Peng, Kuo-Liang
LREP Troy, Timothy J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 31
ECL Exemplary Claim: 28
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 884
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . methoxyisopropanol, methoxyisopropyl acetate, methoxymethylbutanol, methoxy PEG-7 ascorbic acid, methoxypropylgluconamide, methoxytrimethylphenyl dihydroxyphenyl propanol, methylal, methyl ethylcellulose, methyl eugenol, methyl hexyl ether, **methylsilanol ascorbate**, myristyl-PG hydroxyethyl decanamide, neohesperidin dihydrochalcone, 4-nitroguaiacol, nonoxynyl hydroxyethylcellulose, oleyl glyceryl ether, palmitoyl methoxytryptamine, panthenyl ethyl ether, panthenyl ethyl ether acetate,. . . methyl glucose dioleate, methyl glucose sesquicaprylate/sesquicaprate, methyl glucose sesquicocoate, methyl glucose sesquiisostearate, methyl glucose sesquilaurate, methyl glucose sesquistearate, methylglucamine, methylpropanediol,

methylsilanol ascorbate, nickel gluconate, phytantriol, polyglucuronic acid, potassium glucoheptonate, potato starch modified, PPG1-PEG-9 lauryl glycol ether, PPG-9 diglyceryl ether, propylene glycol butyl. . .

=> d l2 2-3 bib, kwic

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL
AN 2002:332460 USPATFULL
TI Treatment and composition for achieving skin anti-aging benefits by corneum protease activation
IN Schiltz, John R., Coppell, TX, United States
PA Mary Kay Inc., Dallas, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6495126 B1 20021217
AI US 1999-357288 19990720 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hartley, Michael G.
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1022
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . of ascorbic acid, ethyl ferulate, ferulic acid, gallic acid esters, hydroquinone, isooctyl thioglycolate, kojic acid, magnesium ascorbate, magnesium ascorbyl phosphate, **methylsilanol ascorbate**, natural botanical anti-oxidants such as green tea or grape seed extracts, nordihydroguaiaretic acid, octyl gallate, phenylthioglycolic acid, potassium ascorbyl tocopheryl. . .

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 3 USPATFULL
AN 2002:106351 USPATFULL
TI Gel compositions
IN Butuc, S. Gina, Woodlands, TX, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002055562 A1 20020509
AI US 2001-853552 A1 20010511 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-419571, filed on 18 Oct 1999, PENDING
PRAI US 1998-106094P 19981029 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP JENKENS & GILCHRIST, PC, 1445 ROSS AVENUE, SUITE 3200, DALLAS, TX, 75202
CLMN Number of Claims: 49
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2200
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
DETD . . . Lauryl Polyglyceryl-6 Cetearyl Glycol Ether; Melatonin; Menthone Glycerin Acetal; Methoxylndane; Methoxyisopropyl Acetate; Methoxymethylbutanol; Methoxypropylgluconamide; Methylal; Ethyl Eugenol; Methyl Hexyl Ether; **Methylsilanol Ascorbate**; Myristyl-PG Hydroxyethyl Decanamide; 4-Nitroguaiacol; Octoxyglycenrn; Octoxyglyceryl Behenate; Octoxyglyceryl Palmitate; Octyl Glyceryl Palmitate; Oleyl Glyceryl Ether; Panthenyl Ethyl Ether; Panthenyl Ethyl. . .

=> s Vitamin E polypeptide
18 FILES SEARCHED...
L3 2 VITAMIN E POLYPEPTIDE

=> d l3 1-2 bib, kwic

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1995:459705 CAPLUS
DN 122:197036
TI Therapeutic compositions comprising a polypeptide
IN Yang, Heechung; Nguyen, Vu Anh; Dong, Liang C.; Wong, Patrick S-L.
PA Alza Corp., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9503823	A1	19950209	WO 1994-US8560	19940729
	W: AU, CA, FI, JP, KR, NO, NZ				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9474075	A1	19950228	AU 1994-74075	19940729
	ZA 9405653	A	19950315	ZA 1994-5653	19940729
	US 6008187	A	19991228	US 1995-440270	19950512
PRAI	US 1993-99884		19930730		
	WO 1994-US8560		19940729		

IT 54-21-7, Sodium salicylate 1406-18-4, **Vitamin E**
9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 12629-01-5, Human growth hormone
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**polypeptide** pharmaceuticals)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL
AN 94:97337 USPATFULL
TI Transdermal therapeutic composition
IN Yamada, Masayuki, Kawanishi, Japan
Nonomura, Muneo, Suita, Japan
Nishikawa, Kohei, Kyoto, Japan
PA Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5362497 19941108
AI US 1992-820020 19920113 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-524870, filed on 18 May 1990, now abandoned
PRAI JP 1989-1133364 19890525
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Page, Thurman K.; Assistant Examiner: Azpuru, Carlos
LREP Wegner, Cantor, Mueller & Player
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 661
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM . . . canal antispasmodics such as scoporamine), drugs for endocrinic metabolism (e.g. antarthritics such as indomethacin; vitamins such as vitamin D and **vitamin E; polypeptide** hormones such as LH-RH and TRH; androgens such as testosterone; estrogens such as estradiol; adrenal cortical steroids such as corticosteroid),. . .

=> s Vitamin D (w) polypeptide
28 FILES SEARCHED...
L4 1 VITAMIN D (W) POLYPEPTIDE

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=> d l4 1

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 1  IFIPAT  COPYRIGHT 2003 IFI
AN    1801494  IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
TI    METHOD OF INCREASING BONE MASS; HYDROXYLATED VITAMIN D
      , POLYPEPTIDE, CALCIUM SALT
IN    NEER ROBERT M; POTTS JOHN T JR; SLOVIK DAVID M
PA    GENERAL HOSPITAL CORP THE (10301)
PI    US 4698328          19871006  (CITED IN 017 LATER PATENTS)
AI    US 1986-939308      19861205
RLI   US 1985-720018      19850404 CONTINUATION          ABANDONED
FI    US 4698328          19871006
DT    UTILITY; CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION
CDAT  20 Dec 1988
FS    CHEMICAL
      GRANTED
CLMN  31
GI     1 Drawing Sheet(s),  1 Figure(s).


=> s skin
L5     2357845 SKIN

=> s l5 and Vitazyme
L6           21 L5 AND VITAZYME

=> d l6 1-21 bib, kwic

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 21  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN   1998:672445  CAPLUS
DN   129:293690
TI   Cosmetic product comprising polymers for removing keratotic plugs from
     skin pores
IN   Crotty, Brian Andrew; Miner, Philip Edward; Johnson, Anthony William;
     Znaiden, Alexander Paul; Corey, Joseph Michael; Vargas, Anthony; Meyers,
     Alan Joel; Lange, Beth Anne
PA   Unilever PLC, UK; UNILEVER N.V.
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 3
     PATENT NO.          KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ------------------  ----  --------      ---------------  --------
PI   WO 9842303          A1    19981001      WO 1998-EP1423   19980310
         W:  AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,
             DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GH, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR,
             KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG,
             UZ, VN, YU, ZW
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI,
             FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM,
             GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     US 5968537          A     19991019      US 1997-904712   19970801
     AU 9868308          A1    19981020      AU 1998-68308    19980310
     AU 731691           B2    20010405
     EP 969806           A1    20000112      EP 1998-913708   19980310
     EP 969806           B1    20020814
         R:  AT, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, SE, IE
     BR 9808272          A     20000516      BR 1998-8272     19980310
     JP 2002510285       T2    20020402      JP 1998-544814   19980310
     AT 222091           E     20020815      AT 1998-913708   19980310
```

	CZ 290967	B6	20021113	CZ 1999-3328	19980310
	ES 2182291	T3	20030301	ES 1998-913708	19980310
	US 6174536	B1	20010116	US 1999-236163	19990122
PRAI	US 1997-39378P	P	19970320		
	US 1998-72355P	P	19980123		
	US 1997-904712	A3	19970801		
	WO 1998-EP1423	W	19980310		

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Cosmetic product comprising polymers for removing keratotic plugs from **skin** pores

AB A cosmetic product is provided for delivery of **skin** actives through adhesive strips which concurrently remove keratotic plugs from **skin** pores. The product is a strip including a flexible substrate sheet onto which a compn. contg. an adhesive polymer is deposited. The compn. is essentially a polymer of anionic, cationic, nonionic, amphoteric or zwitterionic variety which increases in tackiness upon being wetted, with wetting occurring just prior to application onto the **skin** thereby enhancing the compn.'s adhesivity. **Skin** agents delivered through the adhesive strip include vitamins, herbal exts., alpha- and beta-hydroxycarboxylic acids, ceramides, anti-inflammatories, antimicrobials, vasoconstrictors, zinc salts and mixts. thereof. The strips are sealably enclosed within a pouch for purposes of moisture protection. Poly(Me vinyl ether-maleic anhydride) (Gantrez S97) was coated on PGI 5255 rayon and dried at 75.degree. and cut into small patches. The patches were applied to the faces of panelists in an area contg. several plugged pores. The patches were allowed to dry, then peeled off to show 90-100% of plugs were removed.

ST cosmetic polymer keratotic plug **skin** remover

IT Anti-inflammatory agents
Antimicrobial agents
Vasoconstrictors
(cosmetic product comprising polymers for removing keratotic plugs from **skin** pores)

IT Keratins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(cosmetic product comprising polymers for removing keratotic plugs from **skin** pores)

IT Ceramides
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic product comprising polymers for removing keratotic plugs from **skin** pores)

IT Polymers, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic product comprising polymers for removing keratotic plugs from **skin** pores)

IT Vitamins
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic product comprising polymers for removing keratotic plugs from **skin** pores)

IT Polyester fibers, biological studies
Polypropene fibers, biological studies
Rayon, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic product comprising polymers for removing keratotic plugs from **skin** pores)

IT Herb
(exts.; cosmetic product comprising polymers for removing keratotic

plugs from **skin** pores)

IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydroxy; cosmetic product comprising polymers for removing keratotic plugs from **skin** pores)

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 124-68-5, 2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol 137-66-6, Ascorbyl palmitate 490-83-5, Dehydroascorbic acid 1406-18-4, Vitamin e 7440-66-6D, Zinc, salts, biological studies 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-39-8, Polyvinyl pyrrolidone 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9011-16-9, Poly(methyl vinyl ether-maleic anhydride) 11103-57-4, Vitamin a 12001-76-2, Vitamin b 25395-66-8, L-Ascorbyl stearate 29061-67-4 38599-26-7 75537-01-8, Gantrez s 97 167973-55-9, **Vitazyme** c
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic product comprising polymers for removing keratotic plugs from **skin** pores)

IT 214121-64-9, Veratec 9408810
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic product comprising polymers for removing keratotic plugs from **skin** pores)

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1996:356975 CAPLUS
DN 125:41442
TI Liposome delivery of compositions to enhance tanning and repair UV damage
IN Burmeister, Frederick H.; Scholz, Durant B.; Malstrom, Ivar W.; Bennet, Suellen; Brooks, Geoffrey J.; Adams, April
PA California Suncare Inc., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 707844	A2	19960424	EP 1995-850083	19950428
	EP 707844	A3	19980128		
	R: DE, FR, GB				
	CA 2148202	AA	19960421	CA 1995-2148202	19950428
PRAI	US 1994-327517		19941020		

AB The delivery in carrier liposomes of novel combinations of two or more active ingredients designed to enhance tanning and ameliorate damage to **skin** and DNA caused by UV radiation is disclosed. A topical compn. contained Helioprotein plant amino acid ext. 40.00, water 24.089, Bioplex RNA powder 0.5, Me paraben 0.20, highly purified phospholipids 10.00, **Vitazyme** ACTN 20.00, Dowicil 200 0.20, Acqua-Biomin Mg 2.00, Aqua-Biomin Cu, Aqua-Biomin Zn 1.00, AMP-95 0.02, cAMP 0.01, forskolin 0.001, and Ultrasome 1.0%. The compn. was applied on the back of hairless mice, then animals were immediately irradiated with 50 mJ UV-B light and sacrificed 72 h after irradn. and melanin formation was measured. The compn. increased melanin in the hairless mice 109.64% over the controls.

ST liposome delivery tanning UV damage repair; cosmetic liposome Helioprotein Bioplex **Vitazyme**

IT 50-81-7D, Vitamin c, complexes with peptides 60-18-4, Tyrosine, biological studies 60-92-4, Cyclic amp 79-81-2D, Vitamin a palmitate, complexes with peptides 537-55-3, n-Acetyl tyrosine 9005-64-5, Polysorbate 20 9005-65-6, Polysorbate 80 9005-67-8, Polysorbate 60 37290-70-3, Photolyase 43119-47-7, Tocopherol nicotinate 57993-25-6

66575-29-9, Forskolin 95399-77-2 110452-75-0 119959-59-0
177645-52-2, Acqua-Biomin Cu/P/C 177645-53-3, Acqua-Biomin Mg/P/C
177645-54-4, Acqua-Biomin Zn/P/C 177645-56-6, Bioplex RNA Powder
177645-71-5, Helioprotein Plant Amino Acid Extract 177799-59-6,
Vitazyme ACTN
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(liposome delivery of compns. to enhance tanning and repair UV damage)

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1994:116477 CAPLUS
DN 120:116477
TI **Vitazyme** A. A stable complex in an aqueous system of retinyl palmitate from carrot protein
AU Brooks, Geoffrey J.; Schaeffer, Hans A.; Burmeister, Fred
CS Brooks Ind. Inc., South Plainfield, NJ, 07080, USA
SO Cosmetic News (1993), 16(89), 111-17
CODEN: COSNDG; ISSN: 1125-6222
DT Journal
LA Italian
TI **Vitazyme** A. A stable complex in an aqueous system of retinyl palmitate from carrot protein
AB The importance of topically applied vitamins on the **skin** has become well recognized by cosmetic scientists all over the world. However their usage is limited due to the poor stability of some of them. Retinyl palmitate complexation with carrot proteins considerably improves the stability of vitamin A in aq. systems and also improves the cosmetic performance such as **skin** tolerance, mixturization and bioavailability. This particular form of vitamin A is achieved by a biotechnol. process with no usage of synthetic chems. The retinyl palmitate protein complex mimics the pathways of retinoids in the body which are transported to the target organs by conjugated carrier proteins.
ST **vitazyme** A cosmetic; retinyl palmitate carrot protein complex cosmetic
IT Cosmetics
(**Vitazyme** A (retinyl palmitate complex with carrot proteins) for)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(carrot, compds., with retinyl palmitate, **Vitazyme** A, for cosmetics)
IT 79-81-2D, Retinyl palmitate, compd. with carrot proteins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**Vitazyme** A, for cosmetics)

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 21 COPYRIGHT 2003 Gale Group

AN 1998:216647 NLDB
TI North Pacific Naturals Alpha C Toner Anti-Aging Toner; Alpha C Serum Anti-Aging Treatment; Alpha C Renew Anti-Aging Moisturizer MANUFACTURER: North Pacific Naturals CATEGORY: **Skin** Care.
SO Product Alert, (24 Aug 1998) Vol. 28, No. 16.
ISSN: 0740-3801.
PB Marketing Intelligence Service Ltd.
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 134
TI . . . Alpha C Toner Anti-Aging Toner; Alpha C Serum Anti-Aging Treatment; Alpha C Renew Anti-Aging Moisturizer MANUFACTURER: North Pacific Naturals CATEGORY: **Skin** Care.
TX Promoted . . . company literature as "The complete twice daily high potency anti-aging facial therapy," the products are said to be formulated

with **Vitazyme**-C (r) protein complex C, which is a trademark of Brooks Industries. The "cruelty free" products, made with vitamin C, alpha. . .

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 2003:106700 USPATFULL
TI Kits and methods for assessing **skin** health
IN DePhillipo, John R., Margate, NJ, UNITED STATES
Ricciardi, Robert P., Glen Mills, PA, UNITED STATES
PA GeneLink, Incorporated, Margate, NJ (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003073612 A1 20030417
AI US 2002-247935 A1 20020920 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2002-US10682, filed on 5 Apr 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-826522, filed on 5 Apr 2001, PENDING
PRAI US 2001-289169P 20010507 (60)
US 2001-350517P 20011022 (60)
US 2001-335426P 20011024 (60)
US 2001-336815P 20011205 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP AKIN GUMP STRAUSS HAUER & FELD L.L.P., ONE COMMERCE SQUARE, 2005 MARKET STREET, SUITE 2200, PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19103-7013
CLMN Number of Claims: 48
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1750
TI Kits and methods for assessing **skin** health
AB The invention relates to kits and methods for assessing **skin** health for a human and the human's susceptibility to **skin** disorders. The methods involve assessing occurrence in the human's genome of one or more polymorphisms (e.g., single nucleotide polymorphisms) that. . .
SUMM [0004] **Skin** is the largest and most visible organ of the human body, and is also among the tissues most exposed to environmental stresses, hazards, and pathogens. **Skin** is a multi-layered tissue, primarily composed of the epidermis and dermis, and includes several accessory structures, such as sweat glands, sebaceous glands, and hair follicles. **Skin** serves many functions. For example, it is a protective barrier to external insults (e.g., heat, chemicals, bacteria), is involved in thermoregulation, inhibits dehydration, and performs sensory functions. **Skin** is also a bioreactor that produces various hormones and lipids that enter the body's circulation. A variety of immune cells function in **skin** as a first line of defense against bacterial or viral invasion and to maintain immune surveillance in **skin** and nearby body tissues. For these reasons, establishment and maintenance of good **skin** health is important to human health.
SUMM [0005] **Skin** health is also important for aesthetic reasons. Many people are deeply concerned about the appearance of their **skin**. A healthy **skin** appearance is maintained by a combination of cleaning, nutrition, and application of therapeutic and cosmetic products. However, overuse of **skin** care products can degrade **skin** health and appearance. Often, individuals employ trial-and-error techniques to identify **skin** care products (and doses thereof) that produce a desirable **skin** appearance. More precise methods are needed for identifying compositions (and suitable amounts of such compositions) that will enhance the health and appearance of an individual's **skin**. These methods would preferably be tailored to identify useful compositions and dosages for individuals. The present invention satisfies this need.
SUMM [0006] Many **skin** disorders can be alleviated, inhibited, or

even prevented by maintaining a high degree of **skin** health or by timely intervention with appropriate **skin**-affecting agents. For example, such intervention can include consuming or topically applying **skin** care products, modulating sun exposure, adjusting diet, consuming nutritional or pharmaceutical products known to be effective against **skin** disorders, and undergoing heightened medical monitoring. These changes are often not made, owing to the expense or inconvenience of the changes and an individual's subjective belief that he or she is not at high risk for **skin** disorders. Improved assessment of **skin** health can help to identify individuals at risk for developing **skin** disorders and permit more informed decisions to be made regarding whether lifestyle changes or other interventions are justified.

SUMM [0010] A need remains for a method of assessing an individual's **skin** health or predisposition to develop **skin** disorders. Such assessment could be used to identify types and amounts of therapeutic, inhibitory, or preventive compositions or interventions that can be used to alleviate, inhibit, or prevent **skin** disorders. The invention satisfies these needs.

SUMM [0011] The invention relates to a method of assessing **skin** health in a human. The method comprises assessing occurrence in the human's genome of disorder-associated polymorphisms in at least two. . .

SUMM [0019] It has been discovered that this method is particularly useful for assessing **skin** health when the genes are selected from the group consisting of

SUMM [0033] Occurrence of a disorder-associated polymorphism in any of these genes is an indication that the human has poorer **skin** health than a human whose genome does not comprise the disorder-associated polymorphism, and occurrence of a plurality of disorder-associated polymorphisms is an indication that the human has even poorer **skin** health than a human whose genome comprises only one of the disorder-associated polymorphisms (and greater still than an individual whose. . .

SUMM [0034] Substantially the same method can be used to assess the advisability that a human should employ a **skin** care product, such as one comprising a **skin** protective ingredient or a vitamin (e.g., one of vitamins C and E). When the method is used to assess the advisability that a human should employ a **skin** care product, occurrence of one or more disorder-associated polymorphisms in any of genes a)-l) is an indication that it is. . .

SUMM . . . of an appropriate agent or intervention and an appropriate dose, duration, or intensity of the agent or intervention for improving **skin** health or alleviating, inhibiting, or preventing a **skin** disorder.

SUMM [0079] A **skin** health score can be calculated by summing, for each of the selected genes in which a disorder-associated polymorphism occurs in. . . for example, represent the fraction of humans heterozygous or homozygous for the disorder-associated polymorphism who exhibit the corresponding disorder. The **skin** health score represents the relative susceptibility of the human to a **skin** disorder.

SUMM [0080] The same methods can be used to assess the likelihood that a human will develop a **skin** disorder. Occurrence of any of the disorder-associated polymorphisms is an indication that the human is more susceptible to the **skin** disorder than a human whose genome does not comprise the polymorphism, and occurrence of a plurality of the disorder-associated polymorphisms is an indication that the human is even more susceptible to the **skin** disorder than a human whose genome does not comprise the polymorphisms.

SUMM [0081] These methods can also be used to select a dose of a **skin** protective composition or other prophylactic or therapeutic composition

for administration to a human. Occurrence of any of the disorder-associated polymorphisms. . .

SUMM [0082] The invention further relates to a kit for assessing relative susceptibility of a human to a **skin** disorder. The kit comprises reagents for assessing occurrence in the human's genome of disorder-associated polymorphisms in at least two (three,. . .

SUMM . . . the invention relates to a method of assessing the advisability that a human should employ a nutritional product comprising a **skin** protective agent or other prophylactic or therapeutic composition. The method comprises assessing occurrence in the human's genome of disorder-associated polymorphisms. . .

SUMM [0084] In still another aspect, the invention relates to a method of selecting a dose of a **skin** protective agent for administration to a human in a nutritional product. The method comprises assessing occurrence in the human's genome. . .

DRWD . . . Numbers below each circle represent a correlation factor for the polymorphism and a disease or disorder (i.e., not necessarily a **skin** disease or disorder).

DETD [0087] The invention relates to kits and methods for assessing **skin** health in a human by assessing occurrence in the human's genome of genetic polymorphisms that are associated with disorders (i.e., any type of disorder, whether a disorder of the **skin** or not). To better characterize the human's genetic content, occurrence of polymorphic forms (of the same genes) that are not. . . preferably in three, four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen, or more) of the genes identified herein as being significant to **skin** health can be combined to indicate the **skin** health of the human. This assessment of **skin** health can be used to predict the likelihood that the human will develop, is developing, is predisposed to develop, or has already developed a **skin** disorder.

DETD . . . associated (by the inventors or by others) with a human disorder (i.e., a disease or pathological state, whether of the **skin** or not) occur in the genome of the human being tested. In some embodiments, the number of polymorphisms that occur. . . genome are summed to yield a value; the higher the value is, the greater the susceptibility of the human to **skin** disorders is assessed to be (i.e., the poorer the human's **skin** health is assessed to be). In other embodiments, a weighting factor is assigned to each polymorphism tested, and the weighting factors of polymorphisms that occur in the human's genome are summed to yield a value that represents relative **skin** health (e.g., as assessed by susceptibility to **skin** disorders). The weighting factor can represent the product of a constant assigned to the gene in which the corresponding polymorphism. . .

DETD . . . with exhibition by the human of a disease or a pathological state, whether the disease or pathological state affects the **skin**, another tissue, or multiple tissues.

DETD [0097] A "**skin** disorder" is a pathological condition characterized by dysfunction, (e.g., inflammation, necrosis, abnormal proliferation, reduced elasticity, defective renewal, irritation, or infection) of some portion of the **skin**.

DETD [0098] "**Skin** health" is a measure of the absence of a **skin** disorder in an individual human (i.e., characterized by normal **skin** function and appearance) and the likelihood that the individual will continue to exhibit absence of a **skin** disorder.

DETD [0108] The invention relates to kits and methods for assessing the **skin** health of a human by assessing occurrence in the human's genome of genetic polymorphisms that are associated with disorders (i.e., **skin** disorders or other disorders). Unlike other methods that predict susceptibility to a disorder based on occurrence of a particular polymorphism. . . Using two or more of the genes in this

panel, one can assess the susceptibility of a human to a **skin** disorder, even if the **skin** disorder has not been specifically associated with occurrence of a polymorphism in the panel.

DETD [0109] It has been discovered an individual's **skin** health can be assessed by determining the polymorphic forms of certain genes that are present in the individual's genome. The. . . four, five, six, eight, ten, fifteen, or more of these genes) in a human's genome is predictive of the human's **skin** health. The greater the number of these genes in which occurrence of disorder-associated polymorphisms is assessed, the greater the precision of the methods for predicting the human's **skin** health is likely to be. Occurrence in the individual's genome of other polymorphisms (e.g., ones known to be associated with occurrence of the **skin** disorder of interest) can also be assessed concurrently or sequentially.

DETD [0110] **Skin** disorders for which the kits and methods described herein are useful include inflammatory disorders (e.g., contact dermatitis, uticaria, atopic dermatitis,. . . lupus erythematosus, pemphigus, and scleroderma, sun damage (e.g., reddening and sun bum), infectious diseases (e.g., bacterial and viral infections), and **skin** tumors (e.g., keratoses, squamous cell carcinomas, basal cell carcinomas, melanomas, and Kaposi's sarcoma).

DETD [0111] Susceptibility of an individual to a **skin** disorder can be affected by oxidative stress that **skin** cells experience. Several of the genes having polymorphic forms that are informative for **skin** health encode proteins that modulate the body's response to or protection from oxidative stress. For example, genes which protect against. . .

DETD . . . genes that encode components of the human DNA repair system. Disorder-associated polymorphisms in these genes can be informative for the **skin** health of an individual (e.g., for susceptibility of the individual to a **skin** disorder). Examples of these genes include those which encode apurinic and apyrimidinic endonucleases, enzymes that catalyze excision of nucleotide residues. . .

DETD [0113] **Skin** comprises immune cells and acts as a first line of defense against microbial invasion. Genes that induce production of reactive. . . disease). Disorder-associated polymorphisms in substantially any of these genes can be informative of the susceptibility of the individual to a **skin** disorder, particularly a **skin** infection or inflammatory **skin** disorder. Identification of individuals in whom such polymorphisms occur (e.g., using the methods described herein) can be used, for example, to assess whether an individual has an elevated risk for developing a **skin** disorder and whether some disorder inhibits intervention should be undertaken.

DETD . . . the gene in which the occurrence of a polymorphism occurs is recognized as being directly or indirectly involved in a **skin** disorder. It is sufficient that an association can be made between either the level of expression of the gene or the sequence of the gene product and **skin** health of humans.

DETD [0115] **Skin** disorders include allergic reactions, such as hives and contact dermatitis. Genes that encode enzymes that catalyze reactions responsible for decreasing electrophilic potential of allergens (or their metabolites), a process designated biotransformation of allergens, can affect the **skin** health of a human. Members of the glutathione S-transferase (GST) family of enzymes, such as GSTP1, participate in the biotransformation. . . forms of oxygen. Occurrence of one or more polymorphism in one of these GST genes can be used to assess **skin** health of an individual.

DETD [0118] Genes in which disorder-associated polymorphisms occur that are useful for assessing the **skin** health of an individual include

DETD [0126] It has been discovered that the following genes are of particular relevance to **skin** health:

DETD . . . polymorphism in one of genes a)-l) is an indication that the patient is at a greater risk of developing a **skin** disorder (or is already afflicted with the disorder) than a human whose genome does not include the disorder-associated polymorphism. Occurrence. . . in these genes in a patient's genome is an indication that that patient is at greater risk for developing a **skin** disorder (i.e., has poorer **skin** health) than a human in whose genome fewer (or none) of the disorder-associated polymorphisms occur. Thus, there is a cumulative effect of disorder-associated polymorphisms in the genes identified herein on the **skin** health of the human in which they occur.

DETD . . . (i.e., homozygosity for the disorder-associated polymorphism) is an indication that the human is at a greater risk for developing a **skin** disorder (i.e., has poorer **skin** health) than a human in whom only a single copy of the polymorphism occurs (i.e., an individual heterozygous for the. . .

DETD . . . it is recognized that disorder-associated polymorphisms that occur in particular portions of the genes can be more significant indicators of **skin** health than disorder-associated polymorphisms that occur in particular portions of the genes. Thus, disorder-associated polymorphisms that occur in the following. . .

DETD [0155] Occurrence of any of a number of particular polymorphisms can be assayed in order to assess an individual's **skin** health. A non-limiting list of such polymorphisms include the following:

DETD [0201] Another important set of polymorphisms that can be assessed in order to determine an overall **skin** health score for a human are disorder-associated polymorphisms that occur in the human profilagrin gene. Numerous polymorphic forms of these. . . becomes associated with a disorder, occurrenc of that disorder-associated polymorphic form of the profilagrin gene can be used to assess **skin** health in a human. Known profilagrin polymorphisms include SNPs and filagrin-polymer-length polymorphisms. This latter term refers to the number of. . .

DETD [0202] An important aspect of this invention is that human **skin** health (e.g., susceptibility to a **skin** disorder such as psoriasis, eczema, a **skin** cancer, or a bacterial infection) can be associated with occurrence in the human's genome of a disorder-associated polymorphism in one. . . of the genes described herein--even if there is no known biochemical or physiological association between occurrence of the polymorphism and **skin** health or incidence of a **skin** disorder. Put another way, the present inventors have discovered that genes and polymorphisms disclosed herein are predictive indicators of the state of an individual human's **skin** health. By assessing whether or not disorder-associated polymorphisms occur in the genes identified herein in an individual (and how many such polymorphisms occur in those genes), one can assess the individual's **skin** health (e.g., as manifested as the likelihood that the individual has, or will develop a **skin** disorder).

DETD [0203] If it is determined that an individual has poor **skin** health (e.g., because multiple disorder-associated polymorphisms occur in the individual's genome in the genes disclosed herein), then the individual can be encouraged to make changes to improve their **skin** health, **skin** appearance, or to reduce the likelihood of developing **skin** disorders. Such changes can include use of **skin** protective compositions (e.g., nutritional formulas including anti-oxidants, sunscreens, and topical or system corticosteroids), use of cosmetic compositions, improving nutrition, and avoiding sunlight. Determination that an individual has relatively poor **skin** health can also be used as an indication that the individual should be monitored more closely than others for development of **skin** disorders.

DETD [0204] Early detection of a predisposition to develop a **skin** disorder can enable an individual (or the individual's physician) to take steps to delay, inhibit, alleviate (i.e., reduce the severity of), or even prevent the disorder. The appropriate steps for treating and preventing **skin** disorders are well known and include modifying diet, exercise, and intake or topical application of nutrients and pharmaceuticals. Palliative, therapeutic, and prophylactic methods are known for many **skin** disorders, and these can be undertaken once a patient's susceptibility to the disorder is known. Thus, the kits and methods described herein permit a **skin** disorder to be treated, inhibited, or prevented. The kits and methods described herein allow these interventions to be made at an early stage of the **skin** disorder (when treatment is often most effective), or even before the disorder is symptomatically manifested.

DETD . . . human's genome of two or more disorder-associated polymorphisms in the genes disclosed herein is indicative that the human exhibits poorer **skin** health, manifested as greater susceptibility to **skin** disorders than individuals having a genome containing fewer (or none) of these disorder-associated polymorphisms. Previous studies are believed to have. . . disorder. The inventors believe that they are the first to describe methods and kits for assessing a human's susceptibility to **skin** disorders based on occurrence in the human of certain polymorphisms that are not recognized as being associated with the individual **skin** disorder.

DETD . . . that disorder-associated polymorphisms that occur in the genes identified herein as a)-l) can be used to assess both an individual's **skin** health and the likelihood that the individual will develop (or is currently afflicted with) a **skin** disorder. In one embodiment of the kits and method described herein, occurrence of disorder-associated polymorphisms (and/or non-disorder-associated polymorphisms) is assessed. . .

DETD [0207] Methods of Assessing **Skin** Health

DETD [0208] The invention includes a method of assessing the **skin** health (e.g., relative susceptibility to one or more **skin** disorders) of a human. **Skin** health can be calculated relative to a hypothetical human whose genome does not contain a single disorder-associated polymorphism in a. . .

DETD [0209] The relative **skin** health of a human can be used to assess the risks and benefits of a variety of compositions, conditions, and interventions. In one embodiment, the **skin** health of a human can be used to determine whether the human would benefit by supplementing nutritional intake with a composition that contains one or more vitamins, minerals, or other **skin** protective agents. Numerous **skin** protective agents are known and additional agents are certain to be discovered over time. The usefulness of the kits and methods disclosed herein does not depend on the identity of the particular agent. Examples of **skin** protective agents include vitamins (especially anti-oxidant vitamins), minerals, naturally-occurring amino acids, derivatives of naturally-occurring amino acids, plant extracts, and conventional **skin** care products (e.g., **skin** softening and moisturizing lotions, Aloe extracts, and the like). Anti-oxidant vitamins are preferably administered to **skin** in a protein-complexed form (e.g., using preparations such as the **VITAZYME**.RTM. vitamin preparations sold by Arch Personal Care Products, L.P. of South Plainfield, N.J.). Similarly, **skin** protective minerals such as manganese and selenium are also preferably administered to **skin** in a protein-complexed form (e.g., using preparations such as the ACQUA-BIOMIN.TM. mineral preparations sold by Arch Personal Care Products, L.P.). Useful **skin** protective plant extracts include gape polyphenols and naturally active botanicals (NABs) such as NAB Pikea robusta (red algae) extract, NAB. . . clover (Trifollum

Pratense) leaf extract. Useful naturally-occurring amino acids and derivatives thereof include glycine, glutamine, N-acetylcysteine, and trimethylglycine. Furthermore, the **skin** health, as assessed using a kit or method as described herein, can indicate an appropriate dose of such an agent. . .

DETD [0210] The **skin** protective agent that is administered to an individual subject can be determined by the overall **skin** health score, by observing the genes in which disorder-associated polymorphisms occur, or both.

DETD [0211] For example, if a disorder-associated polymorphism occurs in the subject's MnSOD gene, then a manganese-containing **skin** protective agent, a zinc-containing **skin** protective agent, or a manganese- and zinc-containing **skin** protective agent (e.g., one of the ACQUA BIOMIN.TM. products) can be applied to the subject's **skin** to inhibit or alleviate **skin** disorders.

DETD [0212] If a disorder-associated polymorphism occurs in the subject's glutathione peroxidase gene, then a **skin** protective agent comprising one or more of selenium, grape polyphenols, N-acetylcysteine, glutamine, glycine, or NAB fennel seed can be applied to the subject's **skin** to inhibit or alleviate **skin** disorders.

DETD [0213] If a disorder-associated polymorphism occurs in the subject's microsomal epoxide hydrolase gene, then a **skin** protective agent comprising one or more of N-acetylcysteine, trimethylglycine, an anti-oxidant vitamine (e.g., one of the **VITAZYME**.RTM. products), NAB Pikea robusta, and NAB fennel seed can be applied to the subject's **skin** to inhibit or alleviate **skin** disorders.

DETD [0214] If a disorder-associated polymorphism occurs in the subject's tumor necrosis factor-alpha gene, then a **skin** protective agent comprising one or both NAB Pikea robusta and NAB red clover leaf can be applied to the subject's **skin** to inhibit or alleviate **skin** disorders.

DETD [0215] **Skin** health of a human is determined by assessing occurrence in the human's genome of disorder-associated polymorphisms in a plurality of. . . of a disorder-associated polymorphism in one of these genes is an indication that the human has a greater susceptibility to **skin** disorders and poorer **skin** health than a human in whose genome the polymorphism does not occur. Occurrence of two or more such polymorphisms in the human's genome indicates that the human exhibits even greater susceptibility to **skin** disorders (and poorer **skin** health).

DETD [0216] Occurrence of each disorder-associated polymorphism in a gene disclosed herein is not necessarily equally indicative of susceptibility to **skin** disorders and poorer **skin** health. In order to account for differences in the significance of various disorder-associated polymorphisms, a weighting factor can be assigned. . . polymorphism detected in the methods and kits described herein. As indicated above, some genes have a more significant role in **skin** health in humans than others. Generally, disorder-associated polymorphisms that occur in one of these genes are more significant than polymorphisms that occur in genes having less significant roles in **skin** health. Thus, a greater weighting factor can be assigned to these polymorphisms than to others. By way of example, the. . .

DETD [0219] A **skin** health score for a human can be determined as follows. A significance score can be assigned to each disorder-associated polymorphism. . . disorder-non-associated polymorphisms. If significance and correlation factors are not available, then values of 1.00 should be assigned to each. The **skin** health score is determined by summing the significance score for each disorder-associated polymorphism that is detected using the method or kit. This **skin** health score can be compared with the values obtained from other subjects, or it can be compared with the

value. . . to occur in a human whose genome does not include any disorder-associated polymorphism in a gene disclosed herein. A high **skin** health score corresponds to poor **skin** health. Thus, for two individuals having different **skin** health scores, the individual having the lower score has better **skin** health than the individual having the higher score.

DETD [0227] Methods of Assessing Susceptibility to Individual **Skin** Disorders

DETD [0228] An patient's **skin** health score is predictive of the patient's susceptibility to individual **skin** disorders (a higher score indicating a greater susceptibility to such disorders). The rate or likelihood of development and progression of **skin** disorders can be estimated by assessing the **skin** health (i.e., determining a **skin** health score) of a patient. The rate or likelihood of development and progression of the particular **skin** disorders disclosed herein can be estimated by assessing occurrence of the disorder-associated polymorphisms disclosed herein.

DETD [0229] The individual **skin** disorders for which susceptibility can be assessed using these methods are not limited to those disclosed herein. The methods can be used to assess susceptibility to substantially any **skin** disorder. However, it is likely that congenital **skin** defects which lead to development of aberrant **skin** in utero or during the first few years of life are unlikely to be associated with the disorder-associated polymorphisms described. . .

DETD [0230] Kits for Assessing **Skin** Health

DETD [0231] The invention includes a kit for assessing the **skin** health of a human and/or the susceptibility of the human to a **skin** disorder. The kit contains reagents for performing one or more of the methods described herein. The reagents used in certain. . .

DETD . . . disorder-associated polymorphism of one of the genes (e.g., one of the genes identified herein as being of particular relevance for **skin** health), but not with a non-disorder associated-polymorphism. Each of the oligonucleotides can be attached to a surface in order to. . .

DETD . . . relates to a method of assessing the advisability that a human should consume or apply a nutritional product comprising a **skin** protective agent such as those described above. The method is performed as described herein for assessing the **skin** health of a human. If poorer **skin** health is detected in the human (i.e., relative to a human not having a disorder-associated polymorphism in a gene identified herein), then it is more advisable the human should consume or apply a nutritional product comprising the **skin** protective agent. A greater **skin** health score (i.e., corresponding to poorer **skin** health) in a human correlates with an increased advisability that the human should use such a nutritional product, and also indicates that a greater dose of the **skin** agent(s) should be included in the nutritional product.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A method of assessing **skin** health of a human, the method comprising assessing occurrence in the human's genome of disorder-associated polymorphisms in at least two. . . gene which encodes profilagrin, whereby occurrence of any of the disorder-associated polymorphisms is an indication that the human has poorer **skin** health than a human whose genome does not comprise any of the disorder-associated polymorphisms, and whereby occurrence of a plurality of the disorder-associated polymorphisms is an indication that the human has even poorer **skin** health than a human whose genome does not comprise the disorder-associated polymorphisms.

30. The method of claim 1, further comprising calculating a **skin**

health score by summing, for each of the selected genes in which a disorder-associated polymorphism occurs in the human's genome,. . . factor represents the fraction of humans heterozygous or homozygous for the disorder-associated polymorphism who exhibit the corresponding disorder, whereby the **skin** health score represents the relative susceptibility of the human to a **skin** disorder.

35. A method of assessing the likelihood that a human will develop a **skin** disorder, the method comprising assessing occurrence in the human's genome of disorder-associated polymorphisms in at least two genes selected from. . . profilagrin, whereby occurrence of any of the disorder-associated polymorphisms is an indication that the human is more susceptible to the **skin** disorder than a human whose genome does not comprise the disorder-associated polymorphism, and whereby occurrence of a plurality of the disorder-associated polymorphisms is an indication that the human is even more susceptible to the **skin** disorder than a human whose genome does not comprise the disorder-associated polymorphisms.

38. A method of selecting a dose of a **skin** protective composition for administration to a human, the method comprising assessing occurrence in the human's genome of disorder-associated polymorphisms in. . .
39. A kit for assessing relative susceptibility of a human to a **skin** disorder, the kit comprising reagents for assessing occurrence in the human's genome of disorder-associated polymorphisms in at least two genes. . .
53. A method of assessing the advisability that a human should employ a nutritional product comprising a **skin** protective agent, the method comprising assessing occurrence in the human's genome of disorder-associated polymorphisms in at least two genes selected. . .
54. A method of selecting a dose of a **skin** protective agent for administration to a human in a nutritional product, the method comprising assessing occurrence in the human's genome. . .

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 2002:300786 USPATFULL
TI **Skin** composition
IN Kini, Mridula, Mumbai, INDIA
Rajwade, Lalitagauri, Mumbai, INDIA
Sona, Pushker, Mumbai, INDIA
Surianarayanan, Ramesh, Mumbai, INDIA
PA Unilever Home & Personal Care USA, Division of Conopco, Inc. (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002168329 A1 20021114
AI US 2002-79124 A1 20020219 (10)
PRAI IN 2001-18701 20010222
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP UNILEVER, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 45 RIVER ROAD, EDGEWATER, NJ, 07020
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 375
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
TI **Skin** composition
AB Improved **skin** compositions which are capable of reducing oil and grease secretion from the **skin** comprising a combination of niacinamide and a C.sub.11-C.sub.30 alkyl or alkenyl ester of salicylic acid formulated in a specific carrier. . .
SUMM [0001] The invention relates to a composition capable of reducing oil and grease secretion from **skin**. It is particularly found

useful to have the formulation in a vanishing cream base. .

SUMM . . . secretion. Being liquid inside the duct and hair follicle, sebum diffuses up and down the follicular canal. Upon reaching the **skin** surface it combines with epithelial lipids (from the keratinizing cells) and emulsifies as an oily liquid with water from the sweat glands. In this way a semi-solid, slightly acidic, hydrophilic film is formed on the **skin** and in the hair follicles.

SUMM [0004] The literature is replete with methods and compositions for eliminating, treating or at least reducing the levels of **skin** oils and greasiness. None have proved totally satisfactory.

SUMM [0005] WO9823257 (Unilever) discloses a cosmetic method for reducing or inhibiting oil and grease generation from human **skin** by applying a C11-C30 alkyl or alkenyl ester of salicylic acid. W09717060 (Procter and Gamble) discloses a topical composition comprising niacinamide and other actives for regulating the shiny or oily appearance of the **skin**.

SUMM . . . one of the preferred forms of such a cosmetically acceptable vehicle as this gives a desirable matt feel to the **skin**.

SUMM . . . present invention to be able to provide an improved method for controlling, reducing or inhibiting oiliness and greasiness in human **skin**. It has been found that when a combination of niacinamide and C.sub.11-C.sub.30 alkyl or alkenyl ester of salicylic acid are. . . in a specific carrier such as a vanishing cream base there is a synergistic benefit on oil control of the **skin**.

SUMM . . . first aspect of the invention, there is provided a cosmetic composition for reducing or inhibiting oiliness and greasiness in human **skin** which involves topical application to the **skin** of a safe and effective amount of salicylate ester and niacinamide in a vanishing cream base as the carrier, wherein. . .

SUMM . . . c. 0.01 to 10% niacinamide;

d. 0.01 to 10% C.sub.11-C.sub.30 alkyl or alkenyl ester of salicylic acid;

e. optionally other **skin** lightening agent(s).

SUMM . . . 0.1-10% by weight fatty acid soap;

c. 0.01 to 10% niacinamide;

d. 0.01-10% tridecyl (C.sub.13) salicylic acid;

e. optionally other **skin** lightening agent(s).

SUMM [0011] Now it has been found that oil and grease production by **skin** may be controlled, reduced and/or inhibited through application of a cosmetic composition including as active a derivative of salicylic acid. . .

SUMM [0012] By the term "**skin**" is meant to include all areas containing sebaceous glands, such as face, back, chest and scalp.

SUMM . . . invention. The humectant aids in increasing the effectiveness of the emollient, reduces scaling, stimulates removal of built-up scale and improves **skin** feel. Typical polyhydric alcohols include glycerol, polyalkylene glycols and more preferably alkylene polyols and their derivatives, including propylene glycol, dipropylene. . .

SUMM . . . Niacin, Vitamin B.sub.6, Vitamin C and Biotin. One source for Vitamin C is a product sold under the trademark of **Vitazyme** C available from the Brooks Company. Niacin, Vitamin B and Biotin are available from Roche Pharmaceuticals. Total amount of vitamins. . .

DETD . . . The above mentioned formulations (Examples 1 to 4) were tested for their efficacy in reducing the oil secretion on the **skin** using a sebumeter by the following protocol.

DETD [0046] Volunteers with oily **skin** type were recruited. The initial sebum was measured with Sebumeter SM 810 PC on the cheeks, and the selection was. . . The sebum profile was measured on the 8.sup.th day. The panellists washed their face and the sebum secretion on the **skin** surface after 2 hours was measured using the Sebumeter SM 810 PC on the cheeks.

DETD [0047] Sebumeter is a device for measuring sebum content on **skin**

surface. A piece of plastic film (wound in the form of a cassette) is kept on the **skin** for 30 sec. By this means the 64 mm measuring area of the plastic film becomes transparent due to absorbed. . .

DETD . . . Table 1 show that after 2 hours niacinamide and tridecyl salicylate have significant effect in reducing oil secretion on the **skin**. However, the combination of niacinamide and tridecyl salicylate is superior to either niacinamide or tridecyl salicylate alone.

CLM What is claimed:
6. A composition as claimed in claim 1 further comprising an additional **skin**-lightening agent.

. . . any one of claims 1 to 7 for the control, reduction and/or inhibition of oil and grease production in human **skin**.

9. A cosmetic method of controlling, reducing and/or inhibiting the production of oil and grease in human **skin** comprising applying a composition according to any one of claims 1 to 7 to the **skin** .

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 2002:42939 USPATFULL
TI COSMETIC AND/OR DERMATOLOGICAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING A DERIVATIVE OF METHYLATED SILANOL AND A DERIVATIVE OF HYDROLYSED PLANT PROTEIN
IN FRUCTUS, ALAIN E, COURBEVOIE, FRANCE
MONTET, FLORENCE, LEVALLOIS PERRET, FRANCE
LAZAR, GABRIELA, HAMBURG, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
TOKGOZ, NUR SELCAN, PARIS, FRANCE
PI US 2002025303 A1 20020228
AI US 1999-381976 A1 19991203 (9)
WO 1998-EP2115 19980331
PRAI FR 1997-4167 19970404
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP NIKAIDO MARMELSTEIN MURRAY AND ORAM, METROPOLITAN SQUARE, 655 FIFTEENTH STREET NW, SUITE 330 G STREET LOBBY, WASHINGTON, DC, 200055701
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1011
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to a dermatological and/or cosmetic composition for treating symptoms of **skin** ageing comprising a combination of at least one derivative of methylated silanol and at least one derivative of hydrolysed plant. . .

SUMM [0001] This invention relates to the treatment of the **skin** for example to treat the symptoms of **skin** ageing by preventing irreversible cross-links of the proteins of the connective tissue and to minimise the effects of atmospheric pollution.

SUMM . . . human body, becomes more insoluble, more resistant to digestion, to thermal rupture and to mechanical tension. In the case of **skin** ageing, these modifications of the physicochemical properties of collagen contribute to the development of long-term complications, such as loss of. . .

SUMM . . . between the collagen fibres, which ultimately results in a stiffening of the tissue and a loss of elasticity of the **skin** (Cerami et al 1987).

SUMM [0010] In everyday life the **skin** is exposed to atmospheric pollution in the form of, for example, the emissions from motor vehicles or from tobacco smoke. These emissions can cause a reduction in the moisture of the **skin** and can lead to undesirable

dermatological effects. There is therefore a need for dermatological and cosmetic compositions which prevent the. . .

SUMM . . . of methylated silanols with derivatives of hydrolysed plant protein to prevent the consequences of the symptoms of ageing of the **skin** by avoiding irreversible cross-links of the proteins of the connective tissue and to prevent the consequences of exposure to atmospheric. . .

SUMM [0012] The invention hence relates to a dermatological and cosmetic composition for treating symptoms of **skin** ageing and to prevent the consequences of exposure to atmospheric pollution comprising a combination of at least one derivative of. . .

SUMM . . . hydrolysed plant protein, and vitamin C (and/or its derivatives, particularly magnesium ascorbyl phosphate to prevent the consequences of symptoms of **skin** ageing by stimulating the synthesis of new collagen and by maintaining the degree of glycosylation on the newly synthesized collagen. . .

SUMM . . . proteins (particularly extract of hydrolysed wheat proteins), vitamin C (and/or its derivatives, particularly magnesium ascorbyl phosphate), and vitamin E (and/or **skin** by inhibiting the production of free radicals.

SUMM . . . the local or topical application of the composition of the invention as well as a method for treating symptoms of **skin** ageing, consisting in applying locally to the **skin** and for the prevention of the consequences of exposure to atmospheric pollution on the areas of the body of a. . .

SUMM . . . medicinal product and the use of these compositions for the preparation of a medicinal product for treating the symptoms of **skin** ageing and for the prevention of the consequences of exposure to atmospheric pollution.

DETD . . . optionally, magnesium ascorbyl phosphate, in an aqueous solution or in creams in the amount effective in treating the symptoms of **skin** ageing.

DETD . . . (Nikkol VC-PMG.RTM., Jan Dekker) or ascorbyl and disodium sulphate (Nikkol VC-SS.RTM., Jan Dekker) or ascorbyl palmitate or ascorbic acid polypeptide (**Vitazyme** C.RTM., Brooks) or ascorbylmethylsilanol pectinate (Ascorbilane.RTM., Exsymol) or microspheres whereof the wall is made of carraghenine encapsulating vitamin C (Lipotec). . .

DETD [0134] film-forming agents to facilitate the spreading on the surface of the **skin**, such as polymethacrylates, preferably in a quantity ranging from about 0.05 to about 3 percent by weight of said composition,

DETD . . . air. Ten minutes later each zone was stripped by application of adhesive tape to remove any carbon remaining on the **skin** within each zone. The adhesive tapes were then examined with a video microscope to determine the amount of carbon remaining. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
1. Dermatological and/or cosmetic composition for the treatment of symptoms of **skin** ageing comprising a combination of 0.01 to 0.2% by weight of the total composition of at least one derivative of. . .

. . . of a medicinal product as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 20 for the treatment of symptoms of **skin** ageing or for the treatment of the consequences of exposure to atmospheric pollution.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1999:146000 USPATFULL
TI Delivery of **skin** benefit agents via adhesive strips
IN Crotty, Brian Andrew, Branford, CT, United States
Miner, Philip Edward, Newtown, CT, United States
Johnson, Anthony, Fairfield, CT, United States

Znaiden, Alexander Paul, Trumbull, CT, United States
Corey, Joseph Michael, Waterbury, CT, United States
Vargas, Anthony, Monroe, CT, United States
Meyers, Alan Joel, Trumbull, CT, United States
Lange, Beth Anne, Woodridge, NJ, United States

PA Chesebrough-Pond's USA Co., Greenwich, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5985300 19991116

AI US 1998-204567 19981203 (9)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1998-18805, filed on 4 Feb 1998

PRAI US 1997-39378P 19970320 (60)
US 1998-72355P 19980123 (60)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Page, Thurman K.; Assistant Examiner: Channavajjala, Lakshmi S

LREP Honig, Milton L.

CLMN Number of Claims: 10

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 608

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI Delivery of **skin** benefit agents via adhesive strips

AB A cosmetic product is provided for delivery of **skin** actives through adhesive strips which concurrently remove keratotic plugs from **skin** pores. The product is a strip including a flexible substrate sheet onto which a composition containing an adhesive polymer is. . . amphoteric or zwitterionic variety which increases in tackiness upon being wetted, with wetting occurring just prior to application onto the **skin** thereby enhancing the composition's adhesivity. **Skin** agents delivered through the adhesive strip include vitamins, herbal extracts, alpha- and beta-hydroxycarboxylic acids, ceramides, anti-inflammatories, antimicrobials, vasoconstrictors, zinc salts. . .

SUMM The invention concerns adhesive strips applied to the **skin** for removing keratotic plugs from pores and concurrent delivery of **skin** benefit agents.

SUMM A variety of vehicles exist for delivery of actives to the **skin** . These vehicles may be lotions, creams, pads, sprays and even masks. Some are leave-on systems while others are intended as. . . short-lived wash-off products. Those who practice cosmetic arts know the critical role that vehicles perform in delivering actives effectively to **skin**.

SUMM . . . Finally, masks have relatively low adhesivity. These products are insufficiently sticky to effect "rip-off" of pore plugs and accumulated dead **skin** cells which otherwise would be barriers or at least hindrances to the penetration of the cosmetic actives.

SUMM . . . sheets of an adhesive coated flexible band-aid shaped strip which when wetted have sufficient adhesivity to remove keratotic plugs from **skin** pores. The strips are left on the **skin** for approximately 15-30 minutes to allow adhesive polymer to penetrate the pores. Removal of the strip rips away the plugs as well as a layer of **skin**. These products do not contain any **skin** benefit agents. In fact, the whole concept behind the strips is removal rather than deposition.

SUMM . . . provide a delivery system for vitamins, herbal extracts and hydroxycarboxylic acids which assists penetration of these actives into the human **skin**.

SUMM A cosmetic product for delivery of **skin** actives is provided which includes:

SUMM . . . mixtures thereof; the composition increasing in tackiness upon being wetted just prior to use thereby enhancing the composition

adhesivity to **skin**; and

SUMM . . . discovered that adhesive strips designed to remove keratotic plugs are exceptional vehicles for the delivery of active ingredients into the **skin**. Actives covered by the present invention are vitamins, herbal extracts, alpha- and beta-C.sub.1 -C.sub.30 hydroxycarboxylic acids, ceramides, anti-inflammatories, anti-microbials, vasoconstrictors,. . .

SUMM . . . including ascorbic acid but also salts and esters thereof such as magnesium ascorbyl phosphate, ascorbyl palmitate, L-ascorbyl stearate, dehydroascorbic acid, **Vitazyme** C and combinations thereof. Adhesive carriers of the present invention are particularly useful for Vitamin C delivery because it is. . .

SUMM . . . o

coffee seed	w
dandelion root	o and w
date palm fruit	o and w
echinacea purpurea	o
fennel	o
gingko leaf	w
ginseng	o
grape seed	o
grape **skin**	o
grapefruit	o
green tea polyphenyls (i.e. including epicatechin gallate and epigallocaatechin 3-O-gallate)	w
guggalipids	o
harpogophytum	o
hawthorn berries	w
jasmine	o
licorice	w and o
marjoram	o
myrrh gum. . .	

SUMM The preferred alpha hydroxycarboxylic acids are monocarboxylic acids, in order to improve **skin** penetration and efficacy.

SUMM . . . In either instance, the wetting agent interacts with the composition so it becomes tacky and sufficiently mobile to flow into **skin** pores. The time between removal of strip from the pouch and use may be anywhere from 5 seconds to several. . .

SUMM . . . to 1 hour, optimally from 10 to 20 minutes. Thereafter, the dried composition with adhered plugs is peeled from the **skin**.

DETD A variety of polymers were evaluated for their adhesive effects in removing keratotic plugs from the **skin**. The polymers listed in Table I below were coated onto a non-woven resin bonded rayon (1 ounce/square yard). A knife-over-roll. . .

DETD . . . conducted to demonstrate the efficacy of employing adhesive strips activated just prior to use by water in the delivery of **skin** benefiting agents. More particularly, the experiments reported herein concerned delivery of Vitamin C for anti-oxidant benefits.

DETD A vulnerable target for free radicals in facial **skin** is the lipids. Lipid peroxidation can lead to membrane fluidity changes, altered activity of membrane-bound enzymes and receptors, changes in ion permeability, protein and DNA damage and mutagenesis, which may contribute to attributes of unhealthy **skin**. Lipid peroxidation can be induced in **skin** by UV radiation, ozone, environmental pollutants and other stresses. Although not wishing to be bound by any theory, initiation of. . .

DETD . . . is believed to occur because the control adhered better than the ascorbate containing strips, thus pulling more lipids from the **skin**. In the one hour sample, two of the four panelists on their

ascorbate treated sides were found to have lower. . . It is evident that over a period of time, the ascorbate was highly effective in its anti-oxidant performance against the **skin**.

CLM What is claimed:
1. A cosmetic product for delivery of **skin** actives comprising:
(A) a strip comprising: (i) a flexible substrate sheet; and (ii) a dry composition deposited onto said substrate. . . mixtures thereof; the composition increasing in tackiness upon being wetted just prior to use thereby enhancing the composition adhesivity to **skin**; and (B) a pouch sealably enclosing the strip.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1999:92315 USPATFULL
TI Delivery of **skin** benefit agents via adhesive strips
IN Crotty, Brian Andrew, Branford, CT, United States
Miner, Philip Edward, Newtown, CT, United States
Johnson, Anthony, Fairfield, CT, United States
Znaiden, Alexander Paul, Trumbull, CT, United States
Corey, Joseph Michael, Waterbury, CT, United States
Vargas, Anthony, Monroe, CT, United States
Meyers, Alan Joel, Trumbull, CT, United States
Lange, Beth Anne, Woodridge, NJ, United States
PA Chesebrough-Pond's USA Co., Greenwich, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5935596 19990810
AI US 1998-18805 19980204 (9)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Page, Thurman K.; Assistant Examiner: Channavajjala, Lakshmi
LREP Honig, Milton L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 606
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
TI Delivery of **skin** benefit agents via adhesive strips
AB A cosmetic product is provided for delivery of **skin** actives through adhesive strips which concurrently remove keratotic plugs from **skin** pores. The product is a strip including a flexible substrate sheet onto which a composition containing an adhesive polymer is. . . amphoteric or zwitterionic variety which increases in tackiness upon being wetted, with wetting occurring just prior to application onto the **skin** thereby enhancing the composition's adhesivity. **Skin** agents delivered through the adhesive strip include vitamins, herbal extracts, alpha- and beta-hydroxycarboxylic acids, ceramides, anti-inflammatories, antimicrobials, vasoconstrictors, zinc salts. . .
SUMM The invention concerns adhesive strips applied to the **skin** for removing keratotic plugs from pores and concurrent delivery of **skin** benefit agents.
SUMM A variety of vehicles exist for delivery of actives to the **skin** . These vehicles may be lotions, creams, pads, sprays and even masks. Some are leave-on systems while others are intended as. . . short-lived wash-off products. Those who practice cosmetic arts know the critical role that vehicles perform in delivering actives effectively to **skin**.
SUMM . . . Finally, masks have relatively low adhesivity. These products are insufficiently sticky to effect "rip-off" of pore plugs and accumulated dead **skin** cells which otherwise would be barriers or at least hindrances to the penetration of the cosmetic actives.

SUMM . . . sheets of an adhesive coated flexible band-aid shaped strip which when wetted have sufficient adhesivity to remove keratotic plugs from **skin** pores. The strips are left on the **skin** for approximately 15-30 minutes to allow adhesive polymer to penetrate the pores. Removal of the strip rips away the plugs as well as a layer of **skin**. These products do not contain any **skin** benefit agents. In fact, the whole concept behind the strips is removal rather than deposition.

SUMM . . . provide a delivery system for vitamins, herbal extracts and hydroxycarboxylic acids which assists penetration of these actives into the human **skin**.

SUMM A cosmetic product for delivery of **skin** actives is provided which includes:

SUMM . . . mixtures thereof; the composition increasing in tackiness upon being wetted just prior to use thereby enhancing the composition adhesivity to **skin**; and

SUMM . . . discovered that adhesive strips designed to remove keratotic plugs are exceptional vehicles for the delivery of active ingredients into the **skin**. Actives covered by the present invention are vitamins, herbal extracts, alpha- and beta-C.sub.1 -C.sub.30 hydroxycarboxylic acids, ceramides, anti-inflammatories, anti-microbials, vasoconstrictors,. . .

SUMM . . . including ascorbic acid but also salts and esters thereof such as magnesium ascorbyl phosphate, ascorbyl palmitate, L-ascorbyl stearate, dehydroascorbic acid, **Vitazyme** C and combinations thereof. Adhesive carriers of the present invention are particularly useful for Vitamin C delivery because it is. . .

SUMM . . . o

coffee seed	w
dandelion root	o and w
date palm fruit	o and w
echinacea purpurea	o
fennel	o
gingko leaf	w
ginseng	o
grape seed	o
grape **skin**	o
grapefruit	o
green tea polyphenyls (i.e. including epicatechin gallate and epigallocaatechin 3-O-gallate)	w
guggalipids	o
harpogophytum	o
hawthorn berries	w
jasmine	o
licorice	w and o
marjoram	o
myrrh gum. . .	

SUMM The preferred alpha hydroxycarboxylic acids are monocarboxylic acids, in order to improve **skin** penetration and efficacy.

SUMM . . . In either instance, the wetting agent interacts with the composition so it becomes tacky and sufficiently mobile to flow into **skin** pores. The time between removal of strip from the pouch and use may be anywhere from 5 seconds to several. . .

SUMM . . . to 1 hour, optimally from 10 to 20 minutes. Thereafter, the dried composition with adhered plugs is peeled from the **skin**.

DETD A variety of polymers were evaluated for their adhesive effects in removing keratotic plugs from the **skin**. The polymers listed in Table II below were coated onto a non-woven resin bonded rayon (1 ounce/square yard). A knife-over-roll. . .

DETD . . . conducted to demonstrate the efficacy of employing adhesive

strips activated just prior to use by water in the delivery of **skin** benefiting agents. More particularly, the experiments reported herein concerned delivery of Vitamin C for anti-oxidant benefits.

DETD A vulnerable target for free radicals in facial **skin** is the lipids. Lipid peroxidation can lead to membrane fluidity changes, altered activity of membrane-bound enzymes and receptors, changes in ion permeability, protein and DNA damage and mutagenesis, which may contribute to atrributes of unhealthy **skin**. Lipid peroxidation can be induced in **skin** by UV radiation, ozone, environmental pollutants and other stresses. Although not wishing to be bound by any theory, initiation of. . .

DETD . . . is believed to occur because the control adhered better than the ascorbate containing strips, thus pulling more lipids from the **skin**. In the one hour sample, two of the four panelists on their ascorbate treated sides were found to have lower. . . It is evident that over a period of time, the ascorbate was highly effective in its anti-oxidant performance against the **skin**.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A cosmetic product for delivery of **skin** actives comprising: (A) a strip comprising: (i) a flexible substrate sheet; and (ii) a dry composition deposited onto said substrate. . . mixtures thereof; the composition increasing in tackiness upon being wefted just prior to use thereby enhancing the composition adhesivity to **skin**; and (B) a pouch sealably enclosing the strip.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 21 USPATFULL

AN 1999:43200 USPATFULL

TI **Skin** treatment with salicylic acid esters

IN Guerrero, Angel Augusto, Huntington, CT, United States
Dorogi, Peter Ladislaus, Norwalk, CT, United States
Klepacky, Thomas Charles, Shelton, CT, United States

PA Elizabeth Arden Company, Division of Conopco, Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5891451 19990406

AI US 1997-852716 19970507 (8)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-670390, filed on 25 Jun 1996

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Venkat, Jyothsan

LREP Honig, Milton L.

CLMN Number of Claims: 2

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 564

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

TI **Skin** treatment with salicylic acid esters

AB A method and composition is provided for treating **skin** conditions including those arising from dermatologic disorders, chronoaging and environmental abuse. Non-ring esterified C.sub.11 -C.sub.30 alkyl or alkenyl esters of. . .

SUMM The present invention concerns methods of treating **skin** with compositions containing certain esters of salicylic acid.

SUMM **Skin** is subject to deterioration through dermatologic disorders or normal aging (chronoaging) as well as extrinsic factors (environmental). Dermatologic disorders include such conditions as acne, dry **skin**, dandruff, keratosis, pruritus, inflammatory dermatoses, eczema, psoriasis and tenia pedis (athlete's foot).

SUMM Chronoaging results in the thinning and general degradation of **skin**. As **skin** naturally ages, there is reduction in the cells and blood vessels that supply the **skin**. There is

also a flattening of the dermal-epidermal junction which results in weaker mechanical resistance. Older individuals increasingly develop facial. . .

SUMM . . . as an effective anti-wrinkling agent. U.S. Pat. No. 5,262,407 reports use of ring acylated salicylic acid as a treatment against **skin** aging. Salicylic acid has also been described for the treatment of acne in U.S. Pat. No. 4,891,227 and U.S. Pat.. . .

SUMM . . . an object of the present invention to provide a treatment for a variety of dermatologic disorders such as acne, dry **skin**, dandruff, keratosis, pruritus, inflammatory dermatosis, eczema, psoriasis and tinea pedis.

SUMM Still another object of the present invention is to provide a treatment against environmental abuse to **skin** including wrinkling and fine lines, yellowing, leatheriness, mottling and hyperpigmentation.

SUMM Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a treatment to improve the condition of **skin** with a composition and active that does not impart irritation.

SUMM A method is provided for treating **skin** conditions selected from the group consisting of dermatologic **skin** disorders, chronoaging, environmental abuse and combinations thereof, by applying to the **skin** a composition including as an active a salicylate ester having the structure (I): ##STR1## wherein R is a C.sub.11 -C.sub.30. . .

SUMM Now it has been discovered that deterioration of **skin** through dermatologic disorders, chronoaging and environmental abuse (e.g. sun and wind) can be reduced, inhibited and even reversed through application. . .

SUMM . . . invention. The humectant aids in increasing the effectiveness of the emollient, reduces scaling, stimulates removal of built-up scale and improves **skin** feel. Typical polyhydric alcohols include glycerol, polyalkylene glycols and more preferably alkylene polyols and their derivatives, including propylene glycol, dipropylene. . .

SUMM . . . B.sub.6, Vitamin B.sub.6, Vitamin C and Biotin. One source for Vitamin C is a product sold under the trademark of **Vitazyme** C available from the Brooks Company. Niacin, Vitamin B and Biotin are available from Roche Pharmaceuticals. Total amount of vitamins. . .

DETD . . . Extract	0.250
Glydant .RTM.	0.200
DL-Panthenol	0.200
C.sub.12 -C.sub.20 Acid-PEG 8 Esters	0.200
Trilaureth-4-Phosphate	0.200
Silicone 200 (10 cst)	0.200
Microat SF .RTM.	0.200
Niacin	0.200
Amigel .RTM.	0.170
Vitazyme C .RTM.	0.100
Superoxide Dismutase	0.100
Vitamin B.sub.6	0.100
Vitamin A Palmitate	0.100
Propylparaben	0.100
Disodium EDTA	0.100
L-Lactic Acid	0.010
Biotin	0.001
Deionized Water	qs

DETD . . . 72 .RTM. (Vegetable)	0.300
Polyethylene (A-C 400) .RTM.	0.300
Shea Butter	0.200

Disodium EDTA	0.100
Amigel .RTM.	0.100
Propylparaben	0.100
Vitamin A Acetate	0.100
L-Lactic Acid	0.010
Biotin	0.001
Vitazyme C .RTM.	0.001
Deionized Water	qs

DETD A **skin** lotion (water in oil type) formulation according to the present invention is outlined under Table IV.

DETD A **skin** cream (oil in water type) formulation according to the present invention is outlined under Table V.

DETD A **skin** lotion (oil in water type) formulation according to the present inventin is outlined under Table VII.

DETD A protective **skin** lotion with sunscreen formulation according to the present invention is outlined under Table VIII.

DETD Creepy **Skin** Measurement

DETD The crepey **skin** protocol is a clinical visual assessment of forearm **skin**. This condition is associated with photoaged **skin** and reflects **skin** which takes on a sagging, rough, wrinkled appearance. The clinical test is 12 weeks in duration and evaluates 2 different. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
1. A method for treatment of acne and pimples consisting essentially of applying to the **skin** a safe and effective amount of a salicylate ester in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, the salicylate ester having the formula. . .

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1999:36727 USPATFULL
TI Cosmetic composition with a retinol fatty acid ester
IN Corey, Joseph, Waterbury, CT, United States
Dorogi, Peter Ladislav, Norwalk, CT, United States
Meyers, Alan Joel, Trumbull, CT, United States
Vargas, Anthony, Monroe, CT, United States
PA Elizabeth Arden Co., Division of Conopco, Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5885595 19990323
AI US 1997-834885 19970407 (8)
PRAI US 1996-17559P 19960513 (60)
US 1996-25803P 19960828 (60)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Page, Thurman K.; Assistant Examiner: Spear, James M.
LREP Honig, Milton L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 2
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 563
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method and composition is provided for enhancing **skin** radiance and treating chronoaging conditions including wrinkles and dermatological disorders including acne, follicular and lesional papules, actinic keratoses, oily **skin** and rosacea comprising: (i) a safe and effective amount of an unsaturated C.sub.18 -C.sub.30 fatty acid ester of retinol; and. . . 43.degree. C. An unsaturated C.sub.18 -C.sub.30 fatty acid ester of retinol is the active component which is applied to the **skin** in a cosmetically acceptable carrier. The most preferred unsaturated retinol fatty acid ester is retinyl linoleate. The composition is stable. . .
SUMM The present invention concerns a cosmetic composition containing

specific long chain unsaturated retinol fatty acid esters useful for **skin** care treatment for chronoaging conditions and dermatologic disorders to provide **skin** radiance without substantial irritation.

SUMM **Skin** is subject to deterioration through dermatologic disorders and normal aging (chronoaging) as well as extrinsic factors (environmental). Dermatologic disorders, other than chronoaging include acne, follicular and lesional papules, actinic keratoses, oily **skin** and rosacea.

SUMM Chronoaging results in the thinning and general degradation of **skin**. As **skin** naturally ages, there is reduction in the cells and blood vessels that supply the **skin**. There is also a flattening of the dermal-epidermal junction which results in weaker mechanical resistance. Aging individuals increasingly develop facial. . .

SUMM **Skin** care compositions containing retinoids have become quite prominent in recent years. Retinoic acid, also known as Vitamin A acid or. . . photoaging and sun damage. For instance, U.S. Pat. No. 4,603,146 discloses Vitamin A acid in an emollient vehicle to prevent **skin** aging. U.S. Pat. No. 4,877,805 suggests a number of retinoids as useful for restoring and reversing sun damage in human **skin**. EP 0 631 772 describes use of retinol in combination with an irritation ameliorating amount of glycolic acid.

SUMM Recent clinical investigations of the responses of normal **skin** to retinol as compared to retinoic acid indicate that retinoic acid rather than retinol irritates **skin** and is the erythemogenic agent. Kang et al, "Application of Retinol to Human **Skin** In Vivo ("Induces Epidermal Hyperplasia and Cellular Retinoid Binding Proteins Characteristic of Retinoic Acid but Without Measurable Retinoic Acid Levels. . . retinol esters by inhibiting the synthesis of retinol to retinoic acid. Supra. The regulation of retinoic acid concentrations to control **skin** irritation is lost when a consumer just applies retinol to the **skin**.

SUMM . . . chain is also known as the most stable of the available vitamin A esters. (See ldson, B. "Vitamins and the **Skin**", Cosmetics & Toiletries, Vol. 108, December 1993, p. 79, 86.

SUMM It has now been discovered that **skin** fatty acid esters of retinol which are both unsaturated and long chain (C.sub.18 -C.sub.30) may be formulated without requiring a. . .

SUMM These esters have also been observed to enhance overall **skin** radiance and treat dermatological and chronoaging conditions without **skin** irritation.

SUMM Another object of the present invention is to provide a **skin** composition which treats dermatological disorders (such as acne, follicular and lesional papules, actinic keratoses, oily **skin** and rosacea) and chronoaging conditions (including wrinkling and fine lines, leatheriness, yellowing, sagging, sallowness, mottling (hyperpigmentation), age spots and general. . .

SUMM A cosmetic composition which is useful for enhancing **skin** radiance without substantial irritation is provided which includes a safe and effective amount of a C.sub.18 -C.sub.30 unsaturated fatty acid ester of retinol and a safe and effective amount of a cosmetically acceptable carrier. A method of enhancing **skin** radiance and treating chronoaging conditions with the composition is also described.

SUMM . . . The term "safe and effective amounts" is defined as any amount sufficient to significantly induce a positive thickening of the **skin** epidermis to be treated, but low enough to avoid serious side effects (at a reasonable benefit/risk ratio), within the scope. . . effective amount of the esters will vary with the age and physical condition of the consumer, the condition of the **skin**, the duration of the treatment, the nature of any concurrent treatment the specific ester employed, the particular cosmetically-acceptable carrier

utilized,. . .

SUMM . . . invention. The humectant aids in increasing the effectiveness of the emollient, reduces scaling, stimulates removal of built-up scale and improves **skin** feel. Typical polyhydric alcohols include glycerol, polyalkylene glycols and more preferably alkylene polyols and their derivatives, including propylene glycol, dipropylene. . .

SUMM . . . B.sub.2, Vitamin B.sub.6, Vitamin C and Biotin. One source for Vitamin C is a product sold under the trademark of **Vitazyme** available from the Brooks Company. Niacin, Vitamin B and Biotin are available from Roche Pharmaceuticals. Total amount of vitamins in. . .

DETD A **skin** cream formulation of the oil in water type according to the present invention is described in Table I.

DETD Another **skin** cream formulation of the oil in water type according to the present invention is described in Table II.

DETD Still another **skin** cream formulation of the oil in water type according to the present invention is described in Table III.

DETD A **skin** cream formulation of the water in oil type according to the present invention is described in Table V.

DETD . . . cumulative irritation potential of inventive composition potential of inventive composition versus compositions outside the scope of the invention six (6) **skin** cream samples were prepared according to Example 1 with various amounts of retinyl linoleate, retinyl acetate, and retinol as follows:

DETD . . . overall rosacea. The volunteers topically applied the samples to their faces. Clinical photos were taken. Improvement of the above listed **skin** conditions was clinically discerned and graded over a six (6) month period (at 3, 8, 13, 16 and 24 weeks). . .

DETD Clinical assessments of **skin** treated with the inventive formulation also showed improvements in overall photodamage to the same degree than improvements observed with **skin** treated with the retinol or retinoic acid containing samples at 16 weeks. At 24 weeks results of all samples were. . .

DETD . . . and lesional papules, treated with the inventive formulation were markedly improved after six (6) months to the same degree as **skin** treated with the retinol or retinoic acid containing formulas.

DETD Subjects were asked to self assess their **skin** condition after treatment with the following results.

DETD Overall clarity and brightness of the **skin** were assessed as substantially the same when the **skin** was treated with the inventive formula as opposed to the comparative samples.

DETD Improvement in **skin** tone, uneven **skin** color, **skin** pores, pimples, dryness, **skin** texture, fine lines and overall radiance were rated as the same or better with the retinyl linoleate containing product versus. . .

DETD . . . to the retinol containing products indicated improvement to the same or better degree for a variety of dermatological and chronoaging **skin** conditions.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A cosmetic composition useful for enhancing **skin** radiance without substantial irritation and for treating chronoaging conditions including wrinkles and fine lines, leatheriness, yellowing, sagging, mottling (hyperpigmentation), and age spots and dermatological disorders including acne, follicular and lesional papules, actinic keratoses, oily **skin** and rosacea comprising: (i) from 0.001 to about 0.3% of retinyl linoleate; and (ii) a safe and effective amount of. . .

2. A method for increasing **skin** radiance without substantial irritation and for treating chronaging conditions including wrinkles and fine lines, leatheriness, yellowing, sagging, mottling (hyperpigmentation), and age spots and dermatological disorder including acne, follicular and lesional papules, actinic keratoses, oily **skin** and rosacea, the method comprising applying to the

skin a cosmetic composition comprising: (i) from 0.001 to about 0.3% of retinyl linoleate, and (ii) a safe and effective amount. . .

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1999:33574 USPATFULL
TI Composition and method for topical application to **skin**, hair and nails
IN Dorogi, Peter Ladislavs, Norwalk, CT, United States
McCook, John Patrick, Guilford, CT, United States
Meyers, Alan Joel, Trumbull, CT, United States
Vargas, Anthony, Monroe, CT, United States
PA Elizabeth Arden Co., Division of Conopco, Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5882661 19990316
AI US 1997-815822 19970312 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Gardner-Lane, Sally
LREP Honig, Milton L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 463
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
TI Composition and method for topical application to **skin**, hair and nails
AB A composition and method thereof treating or conditioning human **skin**, hair or nails is described. The composition is topically applied in an effective amount and contains from about 0.0001 to. . .
SUMM The present invention pertains to a composition and method for a topical application to human **skin**, hair and nails for the treatment and conditioning of fine flake areas. The compositions contain selected ceramides which have an. . .
SUMM The top layer of human **skin** or the epidermis is composed of many different cell types, including keratinocytes, melanocytes and langerhans cells. Keratinocytes are the major. . .
SUMM . . . which is responsible for the synthesis of lipid molecules required for the formation of the water impermeable barrier of the **skin**. Finally the top most layer of the **skin** is the stratum corneum which is formed from the granular layer by the destruction of cellular organelles.
SUMM The corneocytes are embedded in a bed of specific lipid structures and this structure provides the protective barrier for the **skin**. The outer most layer of corneocytes is peeled off from the **skin** during the normal process of desquamation. Differentiation of the epidermal keratinocytes is the driving force for the normal desquamation process to occur. Epidermal differentiation is important for providing the essential function of the **skin**, namely to provide a protective barrier against the outside environment and to prevent loss of water from the body. The. . .
SUMM . . . the purpose of evaluating product efficiency. The methodology conventionally used relies upon histogram values as described in Miller, D. L., **Skin** Pharmacology, 5:227 (1992).
SUMM . . . present invention is based, in part, on the discovery that selected ceramides significantly reduce the occurrence of fine flakes in **skin** which in turn results in increased benefits to the **skin** such as improved conditioning, moisturizing and treatment of photodamaged **skin** and various **skin** disorders.
SUMM . . . and pseudo ceramides (synthetic molecules resembling ceramides) to control water loss and/or to repair damage (eg. dry, flaky, chapped, wrinkled) **skin** by replacing the skins natural lipids. See, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,476,661 (Pillai et al.); 5,206,020 (Critchley

et al.);. . . except at higher levels. Keratinocyte differentiation is required to provide the normal desquamation process which provides smooth, conditioned and moisturized **skin**. Because of the cost of ceramides, there is an incentive to keep the level of the compounds in the formulation. . .

SUMM . . . discovered that commercially feasible levels of selected ceramides provide maximum reduction in fine flakes of desquamation to provide improved overall **skin** appearance. It is thus an object of the invention to provide compositions for treating the **skin** while avoiding the disadvantages of the art.

SUMM It is another object of the invention to provide a **skin** treatment composition which contains selected ceramides to prevent the formation of fine flakes in treated **skin**.

SUMM . . . yet another object of the invention to provide a method for treating or preventing the appearance of fine flakes in **skin** to provide improved overall **skin** appearance.

SUMM The present invention also includes a method of improving or preventing the appearance of flaky, wrinkled, aged, photodamaged **skin** and treating **skin** disorders. The method includes topically applying to the **skin** a composition containing the selected ceramide compounds.

SUMM The compositions of the invention are intended for topical application to dry **skin** which contains fine, flaky **skin**.

SUMM . . . ceramide which are essential in the invention, Ceramide IV, Ceramide V and Ceramide VI are naturally present in the mammalian **skin** and range from 16 to 30 carbon atoms; species below 16 carbon atoms are not found in nature and are. . .

SUMM . . . invention. The humectant aids in increasing the effectiveness of the emollient, reduces scaling, stimulates removal of built-up scale and improves **skin** feel. Typical polyhydric alcohols include glycerol, polyalkylene glycols and more preferably alkylene polyols and their derivatives, including propylene glycol, dipropylene. . .

SUMM . . . B.sub.2, Vitamin B.sub.6, Vitamin C and Biotin. One source for Vitamin C is a product sold under the trademark of **Vitazyme** available from the Brooks Company. Niacin, Vitamin B and Biotin are available from Roche Pharmaceuticals. Total amount of vitamins in. . .

SUMM The compositions according to the invention is attended primarily as a product for topical application to human **skin** to reduce fine flakes in order to reduce moisture loss and enhance the flexibility and quality of **skin**. The composition can also be applied to hair and nails.

SUMM . . . a small quantity of the composition, for example from 1 to 5 ml, is applied to exposed areas of the **skin**, from a suitable container or applicator and if necessary it is then spread over and/or rubbed into the **skin** using the hand or fingers or a suitable device.

SUMM The topical **skin** and/or hair treatment composition of the invention can be formulated as a lotion having a viscosity of from 4,000 to. . .

DETD . . . lighting and the methodology described in Miller, D. L., Presentation at the 9th ASBS Symposium, Sendai, Japan, 1992 described in **Skin** Pharmacology 5:227 (1992).

DETD . . . the sample under standardized lighting conditions; ranges from 0 to 225 increasing with the overall amount and thickness of dry **skin** scales..sup.1

DETD . . . 1.7

Shea butter	1.5
Propylparaben	0.1
A-C 400 Polyethylene	0.4
Xalfin 15	1.0
PMMA	1.0

Water	2.0
Tea 99%	1.4
Dow Corning 344	6.0
Tocopherol	0.1
Actiglide Special	1.0
Seamollient	0.5
Water	2.0
Vitazyme C	0.0
DL-Panthenol	0.5
Glydant	0.3
Colorants & Fragrances	0.3

DETD . . . a significant reduction in the presence of fine flake areas beginning about day 7 and forward after treatment commenced for **skin** areas treated with the composition of the invention versus untreated areas. The reduction in fine flake area continued unabated for. . .

DETD A **skin** creme formulation according to the present invention is described in the table below:

DETD . . .	1.7
Shea butter	1.5
Propylparaben	0.1
A-C 400 Polyethylene	0.4
Xalfin 15	1.0
PMMA	1.0
Water	2.0
Tea 99%	1.4
Dow Corning 344	6.0
Tocopherol	0.1
Actiglide Special	1.0
Seamollient	0.5
Water	2.0
Vitazyme C	0.0
DL-Panthenol	0.5
Glydant	0.3
Colorants & Fragrances	0.3
Ceramide VI	5.0

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A method for preventing formation of fine flakes in **skin** comprising treating the **skin** with a composition comprising from about 0.0001 to about 50 wt. % of Ceramide VI delivered in a safe and. . .

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 21 USPATFULL

AN 1998:119175 USPATFULL

TI **Skin** treatment with alpha-hydroxycarboxylic acids of mixed chain length

IN Znaiden, Alexander Paul, Trumbull, CT, United States
Crotty, Brian Andrew, Branford, CT, United States
Johnson, Anthony, Fairfield, CT, United States

PA Chesebrough-Pond's USA Co., Division of Conopco, Inc., Greenwich, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5814662 19980929

AI US 7429908 19961101 (8)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Clardy, S. Mark; Assistant Examiner: Williamson, Michael A.

LREP Honig, Milton L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 478
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
TI **Skin** treatment with alpha-hydroxycarboxylic acids of mixed chain length
AB . . . chronoaging and environmental abuse. Preferably the composition is intended to inhibit or reduce the formation of wrinkles and sagging of **skin** while improving glow and firmness.
SUMM The present invention concerns compositions containing alpha-hydroxycarboxylic acids and methods for improving **skin** conditions by topical application of these compositions.
SUMM **Skin** is subject to deterioration through dermatologic disorders or normal aging (chronoaging) as well as extrinsic factors (environmental). Dermatologic disorders include such conditions as acne, dry **skin**, dandruff, keratosis, pruritus, inflammatory dermatoses, eczema, psoriasis and tinea pedis (athlete's foot).
SUMM Chronoaging results in the thinning and general degradation of **skin**. As **skin** naturally ages, there is reduction in the cells and blood vessels that supply the **skin**. There is also a flattening of the dermal-epidermal junction which results in weaker mechanical resistance. Older individuals increasingly develop facial. . .
SUMM . . . al.) discloses use of alpha-hydroxycarboxylic acids for use in alleviating both cosmetic conditions and dermatological disorders including those of dry **skin**, dandruff, acne, keratosis, psoriasis, eczema, pruritus, age spots, wrinkles, warts, blemishes, hyperpigmentation, hyperkeratotic **skin**, inflammatory dermatoses and changes associated with **skin** aging.
SUMM . . . glycolic acid and alpha-hydroxycaprylic acid. This and related products have achieved cosmetic improvements in sags, wrinkles, glow and firmness of **skin**. Nevertheless there is still a great need for much further improvements.
SUMM . . . of the present invention to provide compositions and a treatment for a variety of dermatologic disorders such as acne, dry **skin**, dandruff, keratosis, pruritus, inflammatory dermatosis, eczema, psoriasis and tinea pedis.
SUMM Still another object of the present invention is to provide compositions and a treatment against environmental abuses to **skin** such as those resulting in wrinkling and fine lines, yellowing, leatheriness, mottling and hyperpigmentation.
SUMM . . . of the present invention is to provide compositions and a treatment to improve the general tone, glow and firmness of **skin** resulting from the aging process.
SUMM A method is also provided for treating **skin** conditions selected from the group consisting of dermatologic **skin** disorders, chronoaging, environmental abuse and combinations thereof, by applying to the **skin** the cosmetic composition as hereinabove described.
SUMM Now it has been discovered that deterioration of **skin** through dermatologic disorders, chronoaging and environmental abuse (e.g. sun and wind) can be reduced, inhibited and even reversed through application. . .
SUMM . . . invention. The humectant aids in increasing the effectiveness of the emollient, reduces scaling, stimulates removal of built-up scale and improves **skin** feel. Typical polyhydric alcohols include glycerol, polyalkylene glycols and more preferably alkylene polyols and their derivatives, including propylene glycol, dipropylene. . .
SUMM . . . B.sub.2, Vitamin B.sub.6, Vitamin C and Biotin. One source for Vitamin C is a product sold under the trademark of **Vitazyme** C

available from the Brooks Company. Niacin, Vitamin B and Biotin are available from Roche Pharmaceuticals. Total amount of vitamins. . .

DETD This example reports on tests evaluating the effectiveness of the combined short and long chain acid compositions. A Living **Skin** Equivalent (LSE) test was used as an in vitro predictive tool demonstrating the activity of **skin** against chronoaging as well as against extrinsic factors. Most especially, this is a predictive tool for activity against wrinkles, sags and the improvement of **skin** glow and firmness.

DETD The LSE used in this study was the "**Skin**.sup.2 ZK1300" test from Advance Tissue Sciences, Inc., of La Jolla, Calif.

DETD

Model: **Skin**.sup.2 Model ZK1300 (13 days old)
Mode: Topical application - 8 .mu.l
Exposure: 60 minutes/day for 3 consecutive days
Endpoints: Proline incorporation
Dosing: Full-strength dosing. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

4. A method for treating **skin** conditions selected from the group consisting of dermatological disorders, chronoaging and environmental abuse, the method comprising applying to the **skin** a safe and effective amount of a cosmetic composition comprising: (i) from 0.01 to 15% by weight of a C.sub.2. . .

. . . 5. The method according to claim 4 wherein the dermatologic disorders are selected from the group consisting of acne, dry **skin**, dandruff, keratosis, pruritus, inflammatory dermatitis, eczema, psoriasis and tinea pedis.

8. A method for treating **skin** conditions selected from the group consisting of dermatological disorders, chronoaging and environmental abuse, the method comprising applying to the **skin** a safe and effective amount of a cosmetic composition comprising a C.sub.2 -C.sub.4 alpha hydroxycarboxylic acid and a mixture of. . .

. . . 9. The method according to claim 8 wherein the dermatologic disorders are selected from the group consisting of acne, dry **skin**, dandruff, keratosis, pruritus, inflammatory dermatitis, eczema, psoriasis and tinea pedis.

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1998:111636 USPATFULL
TI Chemical compositions for inhibiting nitrosation reaction in toiletries and cosmetics
IN Challis, Brian Christopher, Milton Keynes, Great Britain
Guthrie, Walter Graham, Nottingham, Great Britain
Roper, David Vincent, Nottingham, Great Britain
Trew, David Frank, Milton Keynes, Great Britain
PA Knoll Aktiengesellschaft, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5807542 19980915
WO 9514457 19950601
AI US 1996-649587 19960528 (8)
WO 1994-EP3264 19941003
19960528 PCT 371 date
19960528 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI GB 1993-24426 19931127
GB 1994-14886 19940723
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rotman, Alan
LREP Keil & Weinkauf
CLMN Number of Claims: 12

ECL Exemplary Claim: 2
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1202
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
SUMM Suitably, the iminium ion scavenger may be used in cosmetics products such as, for example, **skin** creams, lotions and foundations; in toiletries such as, for example, cleansing lotions, soaps and shampoos; in dental preparations such as. . .
SUMM . . . may comprise a matrix in which the active compound is dispersed so that it is held in contact with the **skin** in order to administer the medicament transdermally. Alternatively the active medicament may be dispersed in a cream or ointment base.
SUMM . . . --

Maltol.sup.a	0.18	72
Ethyl maltol.sup.a	0.62	174
3-Hydroxypyridine	1.1	19
Magnesium ascorbyl-3-phosphate.sup.b	0.12	33
Ascorbyl peptide.sup.b (available from Brooks Industries under the trade name "**Vitazyme** C")	<0.01	108
3-Methylcyclopentane-1,2-dione.sup.a	0.16	68
Isoascorbic acid.sup.a	<0.01	46
Kojic acid.sup.a	0.51	
2,5-Dimethyl-4-hydroxy-3-furanone.sup.a	0.49	5

.sup.a 10 mM
.sup.b 10 meq
DETD An oil-free **skin** gel is prepared in conventional manner to the following composition:

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1998:75169 USPATFULL
TI Method for controlling **skin** oils and grease
IN Bajor, John Steven, Ramsey, NJ, United States
Guerrero, Angel Augusto, Huntington, CT, United States
Knaggs, Helen Elizabeth, Weehawken, NJ, United States
PA Elizabeth Arden Co., Division of Conopco, Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5773015 19980630
AI US 1996-774328 19961127 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Venkat, Jyothsan
LREP Honig, Milton L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 3
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 375
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
TI Method for controlling **skin** oils and grease
AB A method is provided for inhibiting oil and grease generation from human **skin** by applying to the **skin** a C.sub.11 -C.sub.30 alkyl or alkenyl ester of salicylic acid as an active component in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable. . .
SUMM The invention relates to a method for controlling oil and grease secretion from **skin**.
SUMM Being liquid inside the duct and hair follicle, sebum diffuses up and

down the follicular canal. Upon reaching the **skin** surface it combines with epithelial lipids (from the keratinizing cells) and emulsifies as an oily liquid with water from the sweat glands. In this way a semi-solid, slightly acid, hydrophilic film is formed on the **skin** and in the hair follicles. The quantity of sebum produced is directly proportional to the size of the gland.

SUMM The literature is replete with methods and compositions for eliminating, treating or at least reducing the levels of **skin** oils and greasiness. None have proved totally satisfactory.

SUMM . . . is an object of the present invention to provide an improved method for control of oiliness and greasiness in human **skin**. This and other objects of the present invention will become more fully apparent from the subsequent summary and detailed discussion.

SUMM A method for controlling oiliness and greasiness in human **skin** is provided which involves topical application to the **skin** of a safe and effective amount of salicylate ester having the formula (I): ##STR1## wherein R is a C.sub.11 -C.sub.30. . .

SUMM Now it has been discovered that oil and grease production by **skin** may be controlled, reduced and inhibited through application of a cosmetic composition including as active a derivative of salicylic acid. . . are the C.sub.12 -C.sub.20 alkyl or alkenyl, optimally the C.sub.13 alkyl or alkenyl esters of salicylic acid. By the term "**skin**" is meant to include all areas containing sebaceous glands, such as face, back, chest and scalp.

SUMM . . . invention. The humectant aids in increasing the effectiveness of the emollient, reduces scaling, stimulates removal of built-up scale and improves **skin** feel. Typical polyhydric alcohols include glycerol, polyalkylene glycols and more preferably alkylene polyols and their derivatives, including propylene glycol, dipropylene. . .

SUMM . . . Niacin, Vitamin B.sub.6, Vitamin C and Biotin. One source for Vitamin C is a product sold under the trademark of **Vitazyme** C available from the Brooks Company. Niacin, Vitamin B and Biotin are available from Roche Pharmaceuticals. Total amount of vitamins. . .

DETD The following **skin** oil and grease reducing sunscreen creme is prepared having a composition described in Table I.

DETD . . . Extract 0.250

Glydant .RTM.	0.200
DL-Panthenol	0.200
C.sub.12 -C.sub.20 Acid-PEG 8 Esters	0.200
Trilaureth-4-Phosphate	0.200
Silicone 200 (10 cst)	0.200
Microat SF .RTM.	0.200
Niacin	0.200
Amigel .RTM.	0.170
Vitazyme C .RTM.	0.100
Superoxide Dismutase	0.100
Vitamin B.sub.6	0.100
Vitamin A Palmitate	0.100
Propylparaben	0.100
Disodium EDTA	0.100
L-Lactic Acid	0.010
Biotin	0.001
Deionized Water	qs

DETD Another **skin** oil and grease inhibiting creme is prepared having a composition described in Table II.

DETD . . . 72 .RTM. (Vegetable) 0.300

Polyethylene (A-C 400) .RTM. 0.300

Shea Butter	0.200
Disodium EDTA	0.100
Amigel .RTM.	0.100
Propylparaben	0.100
Vitamin A Palmitate	0.100
L-Lactic Acid	0.010
Biotin	0.001
Vitazyme C .RTM.	0.001
Deionized Water	qs

CLM What is claimed is:
1. A method for inhibiting **skin** production of oils and grease, the method comprising applying to the **skin** a safe and effective amount of salicylate ester in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, the salicylate ester having the formula (I):. . .

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1998:42073 USPATFULL
TI **Skin** treatment with salicylic acid esters
IN Guerrero, Angel Augusto, Huntington, CT, United States
Dorogi, Peter Ladislaus, Norwalk, CT, United States
Klepacky, Thomas Charles, Shelton, CT, United States
PA Elizabeth Arden Company, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5741497 19980421
AI US 1996-670390 19960625 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Venkat, Jyothsan
LREP Honig, Milton L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 1
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 553
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
TI **Skin** treatment with salicylic acid esters
AB A method and composition is provided for treating **skin** conditions including those arising from dermatologic disorders, chronoaging and environmental abuse. Non-ring esterified C.sub.11 -C.sub.30 alkyl or alkenyl esters of. . .
SUMM The present invention concerns methods of treating **skin** with compositions containing certain esters of salicylic acid.
SUMM **Skin** is subject to deterioration through dermatologic disorders or normal aging (chronoaging) as well as extrinsic factors (environmental). Dermatologic disorders include such conditions as acne, dry **skin**, dandruff, keratosis, pruritus, inflammatory dermatoses, eczema, psoriasis and tenia pedis (athlete's foot).
SUMM Chronoaging results in the thinning and general degradation of **skin**. As **skin** naturally ages, there is reduction in the cells and blood vessels that supply the **skin**. There is also a flattening of the dermal-epidermal junction which results in weaker mechanical resistance. Older individuals increasingly develop facial. . .
SUMM . . . as an effective anti-wrinkling agent. U.S. Pat. No. 5,262,407 reports use of ring acylated salicylic acid as a treatment against **skin** aging. Salicylic acid has also been described for the treatment of acne in U.S. Pat. No. 4,891,227 and U.S. Pat.. . .
SUMM . . . an object of the present invention to provide a treatment for a variety of dermatologic disorders such as acne, dry **skin**, dandruff, keratosis, pruritus, inflammatory dermatosis, eczema, psoriasis and tinea pedis.
SUMM Still another object of the present invention is to provide a treatment against environmental abuse to **skin** including wrinkling and

fine lines, yellowing, leatheriness, mottling and hyperpigmentation.

SUMM Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a treatment to improve the condition of **skin** with a composition and active that does not impart irritation.

SUMM A method is provided for treating **skin** conditions selected from the group consisting of dermatologic **skin** disorders, chronoaging, environmental abuse and combinations thereof, by applying to the **skin** a composition including as an active a salicylate ester having the structure (I): ##STR1## wherein R is a C.sub.11 -C.sub.30. . .

SUMM Now it has been discovered that deterioration of **skin** through dermatologic disorders, chronoaging and environmental abuse (e.g. sun and wind) can be reduced, inhibited and even reversed through application. . .

SUMM . . . invention. The humectant aids in increasing the effectiveness of the emollient, reduces scaling, stimulates removal of built-up scale and improves **skin** feel. Typical polyhydric alcohols include glycerol, polyalkylene glycols and more preferably alkylene polyols and their derivatives, including propylene glycol, dipropylene. . .

SUMM . . . B.sub.6, Vitamin B.sub.6, Vitamin C and Biotin. One source for Vitamin C is a product sold under the trademark of **Vitazyme** C available from the Brooks Company. Niacin, Vitamin B and Biotin are available from Roche Pharmaceuticals. Total amount of vitamins. . .

DETD . . . Extract 0.250

Glydant .RTM.	0.200
DL-Panthenol	0.200
C.sub.12 -C.sub.20 Acid-PEG 8 Esters	0.200
Trilaureth-4-Phosphate	0.200
Silicone 200 (10 cst)	0.200
Microat SF .RTM.	0.200
Niacin	0.200
Amigel .RTM.	0.170
Vitazyme C .RTM.	0.100
Superoxide Dismutase	0.100
Vitamin B.sub.6	0.100
Vitamin A Palmitate	0.100
Propylparaben	0.100
Disodium EDTA	0.100
L-Lactic Acid	0.010
Biotin	0.001
Deionized Water	qs

DETD . . . 72 .RTM. (Vegetable) 0.300

Polyethylene (A-C 400) .RTM.	0.300
Shea Butter	0.200
Disodium EDTA	0.100
Amigel .RTM.	0.100
Propylparaben	0.100
Vitamin A Acetate	0.100
L-Lactic Acid	0.010
Biotin	0.001
Vitazyme C .RTM.	0.001
Deionized Water	qs

DETD A **skin** lotion (water in oil type) formulation according to the present invention is outlined under Table IV.

DETD A **skin** cream (oil in water type) formulation according to the present invention is outlined under Table V.
DETD A **skin** lotion (oil in water type) formulation according to the present inventin is outlined under Table VII.
DETD A protective **skin** lotion with sunscreen formulation according to the present invention is outlined under Table VIII.
DETD Crepey **Skin** Measurement
DETD The crepey **skin** protocol is a clinical visual assessment of forearm **skin**. This condition is associated with photoaged **skin** and reflects **skin** which takes on a sagging, rough, wrinkled appearance. The clinical test is 12 weeks in duration and evaluates 2 different. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
1. A method for treating wrinkling of **skin** comprising applying to the **skin** a safe and effective amount of tridecyl salicylate.

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 1998:28111 USPATFULL
TI **Skin** treatment with salicylic acid esters and retinoids
IN Corey, Joseph Michael, Waterbury, CT, United States
Guerrero, Angel Augusto, Huntington, CT, United States
PA Elizabeth Arden Company, Division of Conopco, Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5728732 19980317
AI US 1996-757784 19961127 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Cook, Rebecca
LREP Honig, Milton L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 550
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
TI **Skin** treatment with salicylic acid esters and retinoids
AB A method and composition is provided for treating **skin** conditions including those arising from dermatologic disorders, chronoaging and environmental abuse. Non-ring esterified C.sub.11 -C.sub.30 alkyl or alkenyl esters of. . . acid in combination with a retinol C.sub.18 -C.sub.30 fatty acid ester used as the active components are applied to the **skin** in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Most preferred as the salicylate ester is tridecyl salicylate and as the retinol fatty acid. . .
SUMM The present invention concerns methods of treating **skin** with compositions containing certain esters of salicylic acid and retinoids.
SUMM **Skin** is subject to deterioration through dermatologic disorders or normal aging (chronoaging) as well as extrinsic factors (environmental). Dermatologic disorders include such conditions as acne, dry **skin**, dandruff, keratosis, pruritus, inflammatory dermatoses, eczema, psoriasis and tenia pedis (athlete's foot).
SUMM Chronoaging results in the thinning and general degradation of **skin**. As **skin** naturally ages, there is reduction in the cells and blood vessels that supply the **skin**. There is also a flattening of the dermal-epidermal junction which results in weaker mechanical resistance. Older individuals increasingly develop facial. . .
SUMM . . . as an effective anti-wrinkling agent. U.S. Pat. No. 5,262,407 reports use of ring acylated salicylic acid as a treatment against **skin** aging. Salicylic acid has also been described for the treatment of acne in U.S. Pat. No. 4,891,227 and U.S. Pat.. . .

SUMM **Skin** care compositions containing retinoids have also become quite prominent in recent years. Retinoic acid, also known as Vitamin A acid. . . photoaging and sun damage. For instance, U.S. Pat. No. 4,603,146 discloses Vitamin A acid in an emollient vehicle to prevent **skin** aging. U.S. Pat. No. 4,877,805 suggests a number of retinoids as useful for restoring and reversing sun damage in human **skin**. EP 0 631 772 describes use of retinol in combination with an irritation ameliorating amount of glycolic acid.

SUMM . . . an object of the present invention to provide a treatment for a variety of dermatologic disorders such as acne, dry **skin**, dandruff, keratosis, pruritus, inflammatory dermatosis, eczema, psoriasis and tinea pedis.

SUMM Still another object of the present invention is to provide a treatment against environmental abuse to **skin** including wrinkling and fine lines, yellowing, leatheriness, mottling and hyperpigmentation.

SUMM Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a treatment to improve the condition of **skin** with a composition and active that does not impart irritation.

SUMM A method is also provided for treating **skin** conditions selected from the group consisting of dermatologic **skin** disorders, chronoaging, environmental abuse and combinations thereof, by applying to the **skin** a composition including as an active a combination of a retinol C.sub.18 -C.sub.30 fatty ester and a salicylate ester having. . .

SUMM Now it has been discovered that deterioration of **skin** through dermatologic disorders, chronoaging and environmental abuse (e.g. sun and wind) can be reduced, inhibited and even reversed through application. . .

SUMM . . . invention. The humectant aids in increasing the effectiveness of the emollient, reduces scaling, stimulates removal of built-up scale and improves **skin** feel. Typical polyhydric alcohols include glycerol, polyalkylene glycols and more preferably alkylene polyols and their derivatives, including propylene glycol, dipropylene. . .

SUMM . . . B.sub.2, Vitamin B.sub.6, Vitamin C and Biotin. One source for Vitamin C is a product sold under the trademark of **Vitazyme** C available from the Brooks Company. Niacin, Vitamin B and Biotin are available from Roche Pharmaceuticals. Total amount of vitamins. . .

DETD A **skin** cream formulation of the oil in water type according to the present invention is described in Table I.

DETD Another **skin** cream formulation of the oil in water type according to the present invention is described in Table II.

DETD Still another **skin** cream formulation of the oil in water type according to the present invention is described in Table III.

DETD A **skin** cream formulation of the water in oil type according to the present invention is described in Table V.

CLM What is claimed is:

5. A method for treating **skin** conditions selected from the group consisting of acne, dry **skin**, dandruff, keratosis, pruritus, inflammatory dermatitis, eczema, psoriasis, tinea pedis, wrinkling, leatheriness, yellowing, sagging, mottling and age spots, the method comprising applying to the **skin** a safe and effective amount of a combination of a retinol C.sub.18 -C.sub.30 fatty acid ester and a salicylate ester,. . .

6. The method of claim 5 wherein the **skin** conditions are selected from the group consisting of acne, dry **skin**, dandruff, keratosis, pruritus, inflammatory dermatitis, eczema, psoriasis and tinea pedis.

7. The method according to claim 5 wherein the **skin** conditions are selected from the group consisting of wrinkling, leatheriness, yellowing, sagging, and age spots.

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 96:89633 USPATFULL
TI Cosmetic makeup composition
IN Cohen, Kenneth A., Germantown, TN, United States
Suss, Harold, Germantown, TN, United States
PA Maybelline Intermediate Company, Memphis, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5560917 19961001
AI US 1995-382396 19950201 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Sweet, Mark D.
LREP Sherman and Shalloway
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 680
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A water-in-oil emulsified cosmetic makeup composition includes sunscreen agent, free radical scavenger, moisturizing agent/re-hydrating agent, **skin** firming agent and cosmetically acceptable pigment. The composition when applied to the **skin** smoothes, moisturizes, firms and protects the **skin** from the effects of the environment and improves complexion.

SUMM The present invention relates to a makeup composition and method for treating **skin**, and more particularly, to an improved pigmented makeup composition which, when applied topically to exposed **skin** , provides effective protection from the sun, moisturizes and soothes the **skin**, as well as provides an attractive coloration thereto.

SUMM . . . environmental conditions, such as heating and air conditioning, exposure to the sun and environmental pollution exert negative effects on human **skin** and result in wrinkles, sagging, loss of elasticity and firmness, dryness, changes in complexion and other cosmetically undesirable effects. A number of **skin** cream compositions exist that contain ingredients to counteract some of the effects of stress on the **skin**.

SUMM Sunscreens provide protection from sun-induced **skin** damage that accelerates **skin** aging. A number of patents relate generally to "anti-aging" cosmetic compositions that include a broad range of ingredients. These include,. . . small micellar complexes containing various ingredients, such as for example panthenol (e.g. U.S. Pat. No. 5,254,331). Many cosmetic compositions and **skin** protective compositions contain titanium dioxide, alone, or mixed or treated with a silicone compound (U.S. Pat. No. 4,801,445) or titanium. . .

SUMM Sunscreens, however, are not effective against the natural formation of free radicals in the **skin** or against the natural breakdown of the water barrier of the **skin** caused by aging, which results in sagging and wrinkles. Compositions that include free radical activity retarding compounds are known (e.g.. . . radical components, such as ascorbyl palmitate, which rapidly degenerates in an emulsion. Cosmetic topical compositions containing pseudoceramides to firm the **skin** are known (U.S. Pat. No. 5,198,210, U.S. Pat. No. 5,206,020 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,326,565), however, these compositions do not. . .

SUMM . . . a single cosmetic makeup that is effective in retarding the effects of sunlight, retarding the effects of aging on the **skin** , such as drying and loss of firmness and elasticity, while providing an attractive coloration to improve the complexion of the **skin**.

SUMM The present invention provides an emulsified cosmetic makeup composition for smoothing, moisturizing, firming, and protecting human **skin**

from the effects of sunlight, and improving the complexion of the **skin**. The composition comprises, consists essentially of, or consists of a water-in-oil emulsion in which there is emulsified and dispersed, in. . .

SUMM (d) **skin** firming agent; and

SUMM A particularly preferred emulsified cosmetic makeup composition for smoothing, moisturizing, firming and protecting human **skin** from the effects of sunlight and improving the complexion of the **skin** includes in a water-in-oil emulsified base, based on the total weight of the composition, from about 0.1 to 20 wt. . .

SUMM . . . the invention there is provided a method of smoothing, firming, moisturizing, protecting from sunlight and improving the complexion of human **skin**. The method involves topically applying to the **skin** a cosmetically effective amount of a water-in-oil emulsified makeup composition the essential ingredients of which include, in cosmetically effective amounts, **skin** firming agent, particularly a mixture of ceramides and glycolipids; sunscreen agent; moisturizing agent/rehydrating agent, cosmetically acceptable pigment and free-radical scavenger.

SUMM The present invention provides a cosmetic makeup composition in a pigmented emulsified base suitable for treatment of the **skin**. The present makeup composition is a water-in-oil emulsion containing "anti-aging" components, e.g. free radical scavenger(s), sunscreen(s), moisturizing/re-hydrating component(s), and optionally. . . scavenger antioxidant. The present emulsified cosmetic makeup composition is effective against sun-induced aging and natural aging. When applied to the **skin**, the present composition retards the effects of aging caused by exposure of the **skin** to sunlight and natural aging, moisturizes and re-hydrates dry **skin** and provides an attractive coloration to the **skin**. This composition is advantageous because it combines the effects of pigmented makeups, moisturizers, re-hydrating agents, sunscreens and bioactive agents, such. . .

SUMM The anti-aging **skin** cream makeup composition of the present invention contains a water-in-oil emulsion having dispersed therein the following essential active ingredients:

SUMM (4) **skin**-firming agent, and

SUMM . . . with aluminum oxide; as free-radical scavenger stabilized vitamin E, stabilized vitamin C, Ginkgo biloba or a combination thereof; and as **skin** firming agent a mixture of animal and/or botanical ceramides and glycolipids. Broad and preferred ranges of ingredients and other optional. . .

SUMM . . . of

Ingredient	total composition Broad	Preferred
AQUEOUS SOLVENT	20-75	30-45
OIL CARRIER FLUID	5-50	10-25
SUNSCREEN AGENT	0.1-20	6-10
FREE-RADICAL SCAVENGER	0.1-2	0.15-1
MOISTURIZER/REHYDRATING AGENT	0.5-13	1-10
SKIN FIRMING AGENT	0.0001-0.1	0.01-0.05
PIGMENT/COLORANT	0.5-25	5-15
OPTIONAL INGREDIENTS/ADJUVANTS		
Anti-Irritant/Healing Agent	0.01-5	0.25-2.5
Emollient	0.5-25	5-15
Antioxidant (Free radical		

	0.01-5	0.25-1
scavenger activity)		
Preservative	0.1-1.5	0.25-0.75
Humectant	0.5-25	1-5

Emulsifier. . .

SUMM . . . water-in-oil emulsion, which provides a very high textured cosmetic product, i.e. a product that feels good when applied to the **skin**. However, the oil carrier fluid of the present makeup composition may also be a volatile cyclomethicone, or other volatile oil,. . .

SUMM The agents for retarding the aging effects of sunlight on the **skin** are selected from known physical UV blocking sunscreens, including inorganic pigments, such as, for example, titanium dioxide and zinc oxide,. . .

SUMM **Skin** cell damage is thought to occur, in part, due to the effect of free radicals, which are highly unstable molecules. . .

SUMM . . . Such free radical scavengers are selected from stabilized vitamin C compounds including, for example, ascorbyl palmitate and ascorbic acid polypeptide (**Vitazyme** C, available commercially from Brooks Ind., Inc., South Plainfield, N.J.); stabilized forms of vitamin E compounds, including for example, dl-alpha-tocopherol. . . protein bonded vitamin E (Tocopherol polypeptide, available from Brooks Ind., Inc., South Plainfield, N.J.); stabilized Beta Carotene compounds, such as **Vitazyme** A-Plus, a retinol palmitate/carrot protein/beta-carotene complex (Brooks Ind., Inc., South Plainfield, N.J.); and botanical extracts known to contain free radical. . .

SUMM **Skin** Firming Agent

SUMM The makeup composition of the present invention also contains as an essential ingredient, a **skin** firming agent, preferably an animal derived ceramide cosmetic ingredient, although ceramides from plant sources or other sources may also be. . . field of cosmetics that ceramides, which are lipids present in the intercellular lipid layers of the outer layers of the **skin**, such as glycoceramides play an important role in maintaining the water permeability barrier of the **skin** and hence, the firmness of the **skin**. The **skin** firming agent of the present composition functions by retaining fluids in the **skin** and assisting in the transport of ions, fatty acids, lipids and other essential nutrients at the cellular level. The effect is a firming effect on the **skin**.

SUMM The present **skin** makeup composition contains a **skin** firming effective amount of at least one glycolipid, preferably a naturally occurring glycolipid derived from animal tissue to help maintain the integrity of the barrier function of the **skin**. Preferably, combinations of animal-derived sphingolipids, phospholipids, ceramides, and glycoceramides are added to the present composition. Alternatively, ceramides from plant sources. . .

SUMM . . . present cosmetic makeup composition may also contain an amount of emollient to provide a soothing and softening effect to the **skin** and can include at least one anti-irritant agent, anti-inflammatory agent, healing agent or combination thereof. Many emollients also have anti-inflammatory,. . .

SUMM . . . makeup base, which differ primarily in viscosity whereby beneficial effects are produced by application of the makeup composition to the **skin**.

DETD . . . TRIVENT .TM. PE-48

0.2% Propylparaben
0.025% Glyco/ceramide mixture
20.15% Pigment/sunscreen mixture C
0.5% sodium chloride
0.25% Ginkgo biloba
1.0% Dipropylene glycol
1.0% Panthenol-D

1.0% Phytelene Complex EGX 244
0.1% **Vitazyme** C
0.2% Dipotassium glycyrrhizinate
0.01% Sodium hyaluronate
0.2% Germall .TM. II
5.0% Butylene glycol
0.15% Methyl paraben
0.2% Fragrance AN 101651
PIGMENT/SUNSCREEN MIXTURE C
26.05% Titanium dioxide and. . .
DETD . . . applied in a conventional manner, as by dispersing from a container as needed. The composition is easily spread on the **skin** surface and leaves the **skin** with a soft and smooth appearance. The makeup composition of the present invention is formulated to exert the following desirable. . .
DETD . . . 0.5
Evening primrose oil (moisturizer)
0.1
Shea butter (SPF booster, emollient)
2.0
Octyldodecyl neopentanoate
4.0
(Elefac .TM. I205) (SPF booster, emollient)
Propylparaben (preservative)
0.2
Glyco/ceramide Complex 0.025
(**skin** firming agent)
Mixture B
Cyclomethicone (carrier fluid,
21.5
volatile silicone)
Mixture C
COLOR MIX (pigments) 20.15
Mixture D
Cyclomethicone (carrier fluid,
2.0
volatile silicone)
Mixture E
Water 34.315
Sodium chloride (emulsion stabilizer)
0.5
Ginkgo biloba (free radical scavenger/
0.25
anti-oxidant)
Dipropylene glycol (humectant)
1.0
Panthenol (moisturizer)
1.0
Phytotene complex EGX 244 (moisturizer,
1.0
anti-irritant)
Vitazyme C (free radical scavenger)
1.0
Dipotassium glycerrhizinate (anti-irritant)
0.2
Sodium hyaluronate (humectant)
0.01
Germall .TM. II (Preservative)
0.2
Mixture F
Butylene glycol (humectant)
5.0

Methylparaben (preservative)

. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

1. An emulsified cosmetic makeup composition for smoothing, moisturizing, firming and protecting human **skin** from the effects of the enviroment and improving the complexion of the **skin** comprising a water-in-oil emulsion and emulsified and dispersed therein in cosmetically effective amounts (a) sunscreen agent; (b) free radical scavenger; (c) moisturizing agent/re-hydrating agent; (d) **skin** firming agent; and (e) cosmetically acceptable pigment.

2. The makeup composition of claim 1 wherein the **skin** firming agent comprises a mixture of animal and/or botanical ceramides and glycolipids.

11. An emulsified cosmetic makeup composition for smoothing, moisturizing, firming and protecting human **skin** from the effects of sunlight and improving the complexion of the **skin** comprising in a water-in-oil emulsified base, based on the total weight of the composition, from about 0.1 to 20 wt. . .

. . . linden, cornflower, matricaria and hypericum; from about 0.01 to about 0.05% of a complex of animal ceramides and glycolipids as **skin** firming agent; from about 5 to about 15% of a blend of cosmetically acceptable pigments comprising dimethicone-coated pigments; and from. . .

15. A method of smoothing, firming, moisturizing and protecting from sunlight and improving the complexion of human **skin** comprising topically applying to the **skin** a cosmetically effective amount of water-in-oil emulsified makeup composition comprising cosmetically effective amounts of **skin** tightening agent comprising ceramides and glycolipids; sunscreen agent; moisturizing agent/rehydrating agent; cosmetically acceptable pigment and free-radical scavenger.

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 21 USPATFULL

AN 96:29268 USPATFULL

TI Sunscreen compositions

IN Guerrero, Angel A., Huntington, CT, United States
Klepacky, Thomas C., Shelton, CT, United States

PA Elizabeth Arden Company, Division of Conopco, Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5505935 19960409

AI US 1994-239660 19940509 (8)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Dodson, Shelley A.

LREP Honig, Milton L.

CLMN Number of Claims: 8

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 538

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM Sunscreen compositions are commonly used during outdoor work or leisure for protection of exposed **skin** against painful sunburn. Many effective sunscreen preparations are sold commercially or are described in cosmetic or pharmaceutical literature. In general,. . . radiation absorbing chemical compound. The active agent functions by blocking passage of erythematogenic radiation thereby preventing its penetration into the **skin**.

SUMM The ideal sunscreen formulation should be non-toxic and non-irritating

to **skin** tissue and be capable of convenient application in a uniform continuous film. The product should be sufficiently chemically and physically. . . preparation should retain its protective effect over a prolonged period after application. Thus, the active agent when present on the **skin** must be resistant to chemical or photodegradation, to absorption through the **skin**, and to removal by perspiration, **skin** oil, or water. For aesthetic reasons, the product should be substantially odorless (or be capable of being scented) and be non-staining to the **skin** or clothing.

SUMM Chromophoric monomeric organic compounds are subject to certain problems. These compounds when present on the **skin** must be resistant to removal by perspiration, **skin** oils or water. Formulations containing these materials therefore require additives to ensure substantivity. Yet, even with the best additives waterproofing and rub off resistance is never fully accomplished. Another and perhaps more important problem is that of **skin** irritation. See U.S. Pat. No. 5,041,281 and U.S. Pat. No. 4,917,883 both to Strobridge reporting oil-in-water emulsion sunscreens waterproofed with,. . .

SUMM . . . suffer at such high concentrations. Clear formulas become opaque. High loadings also tend to form visible white films on the **skin** which consumers perceive negatively.

SUMM . . . a sunscreen composition in the form of an oil and water emulsion that exhibits improved aesthetics when applied to the **skin**.

SUMM . . . invention. The humectant aids in increasing the effectiveness of the emollient, reduces scaling, stimulates removal of built-up scale and improves **skin** feel. Typical polyhydric alcohols include glycerol, polyalkylene glycols and more preferably alkylene polyols and their derivatives, including propylene glycol, dipropylene. . .

SUMM . . . A palmitate, Vitamin E acetate, biotin, niacin and DL-panthenol). Particularly preferred is a combination of Vitamin C/polypeptide complex available as **Vitazyme** C from the Brooks Company, USA. Niacin, Vitamin B.sub.6 and biotin are available from Roche Pharmaceuticals.

DETD . . . 72 .RTM. (Vegetable)

	0.300
Methylparaben	0.300
Glydant .RTM.	0.200
DL-Panthenol	0.200
C.sub.12 -C.sub.20 Acid-PEG 8 Esters	
	0.200
Trilaureth-4-Phosphate	0.200
Silicone 200 (10cst)	0.200
Microat SF .RTM.	0.200
Niacin	0.200
Vitazyme C .RTM.	0.100
Superoxide Dismutase	0.100
Vitamin B.sub.6	0.100
Vitamin A Palmitate	0.100
Propylparaben	0.100
Amigel .RTM.	0.100
Disodium EDTA	0.100
L-Lactic Acid	0.010
Biotin	0.001
Deionized Water	qs

L6 ANSWER 20 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 95:54210 USPATFULL
TI Thickened cosmetic compositions
IN Guerrero, Angel A., Huntington, CT, United States
Klepacky, Thomas C., Shelton, CT, United States

PA Elizabeth Arden Company, Division of Conopco, Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5425939 19950620
AI US 1994-250745 19940527 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Venkat, Jyothsna
LREP Honig, Milton L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 561
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

SUMM . . . thickeners to achieve an aesthetically pleasing viscosity. Fluids that flow with a watery consistency too rapidly run off the treated **skin** areas. For a cosmetic to be effective, it often must have substantivity. Thickeners provide this substantivity. Furthermore, low viscosity formulas which may be **skin** effective nevertheless through their wateriness signal ineffectiveness to the consumer. Products of watery consistency are also aesthetically displeasing to consumers. . .

DETD . . . B.sub.2, Vitamin B.sub.6, Vitamin C and Biotin. One source for Vitamin C is a product sold under the trademark of **Vitazyme** C available from the Brooks Company. Niacin, Vitamin B and Biotin are available from Roche Pharmaceuticals. Total amount of vitamins. . .

DETD . . . invention. The humectant aids in increasing the effectiveness of the emollient, reduces scaling, stimulates removal of built-up scale and improves **skin** feel. Typical polyhydric alcohols include glycerol, polyalkylene glycols and more preferably alkylene polyols and their derivatives, including propylene glycol, dipropylene. . .

DETD . . . of an aqueous vitamin composition that included 0.2% Niacin, 0.1% Vitamin B.sub.6, 0.01% Biotin, 0.001% Biocell S.O.D. (Superoxide Dismutase), 0.001% **Vitazyme** C and 0.2% DL-panthenol.

DETD . . . Extract 0.250

Glydant .RTM.	0.200
DL-Panthenol	0.200
C.sub.12 -C.sub.20 Acid-PEG 8 Esters	0.200
Trilaureth-4-Phosphate	0.200
Silicone 200 (10 cst)	0.200
Microat SF .RTM.	0.200
Niacin	0.200
Amigel .RTM.	0.170
Vitazyme C .RTM.	0.100
Superoxide Dismutase	0.100
Vitamin B.sub.6	0.100
Vitamin A Palmitate	0.100
Propylparaben	0.100
Disodium EDTA	0.100
1-Lactic Acid	0.010
Biotin	0.001
Deionized Water	qs

DETD . . . 0.300

BRIJ 72 .RTM. (Vegetable)	0.300
Polyethylene (A-C 400)	0.300
Shea Butter	0.200
Disodium EDTA	0.100
Amigel .RTM.	0.100
Propylparaben	0.100
Vitamin A Acetate	0.100

1-Lactic Acid	0.010
Biotin	0.001
Vitazyme C .RTM.	0.001
Deionized Water	qs

L6 ANSWER 21 OF 21 USPATFULL
AN 92:51055 USPATFULL
TI Methods of improved **skin** care and the treatment of dermatological conditions
IN Schaeffer, Hans A., 17 Pallant Ave., Linden, NJ, United States 07036
Brooks, Geoffrey J., 70 Tyler Pl., South Plainfield, NJ, United States 07080
PI US 5124313 19920623
AI US 1989-361021 19890602 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lee, Lester L.; Assistant Examiner: Kraus, E. J.
LREP Darby & Darby
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 825
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
TI Methods of improved **skin** care and the treatment of dermatological conditions
AB The present invention provides methods for treating or preventing various dermatological conditions in humans, such as dry, cracked or damaged **skin** resulting from exposure to sunlight (ultraviolet radiation) and wind, aging effects, general **skin** dryness, e.g., deficient moisture content, and mild acne. These methods comprise applying an effective amount of a composition to the. . .
SUMM The present invention relates to methods of improved **skin** care and the treatment and/or prevention of various human dermatological conditions by applying to the **skin** or the involved mucous membranes an effective amount of a composition comprising retinyl palmitate polypeptide complex and a isoprenoid. The dermatological conditions include **skin** damage due to sun (ultraviolet light), wind and general climatic exposure, aging effects (facial lines), excessive dryness and mild acne.
SUMM . . . growth, health and life of all mammals and is required for vision, reproduction and the maintenance of differentiated epithelia in **skin** and mucous membranes. The naturally occurring form of Vitamin A is retinol which is a free alcohol having a chemical. . .
SUMM . . . topically in dermatological products, including baby products, eye makeup remover, hair products, general cosmetics, e.g., conditioners, sprays, rinses, shampoos, tonics, **skin** creams, blushers, face powders, makeup bases and foundations, lipstick, nail creams and lotions, and suntan products, e.g., gels, creams, and. . .
SUMM . . . issued Apr. 24, 1983 to Kligman. In addition, the use of Vitamin A (retinoic acid) to retard aging effects in **skin** are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,603,146, issued Jul. 29, 1986, also to Kligman. An acne cream emulsion of tretinoin,. . . No. 3,906,108, issued Sep. 16, 1975 to Felty. Tretinoin has been reported to be effective for the treatment of photoaged **skin** as reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association, Vol. 295, No. 4, Jan. 22/29, 1988.
SUMM . . . treated with the drug during pregnancy. Allergic responses have also been reported. Retin-A.RTM. has also been known to produce severe **skin** irritation, sensitization and allergic responses. Retin-A.RTM. has also given rise to abnormalities in rat and rabbit fetuses subsequent to topical. . .

SUMM . . . an effective amount of a composition comprising a retinyl palmitate polypeptide complex and an isoprenoid can be applied to the **skin**, mucous membranes, lips, hair and nails resulting in general improvement of numerous conditions. These conditions include **skin** damage due to sun (ultraviolet light), wind and general climatic exposure, aging effects (facial lines), excessive dryness and mild acne.

DETD . . . invention provides a number of methods for treating and/or preventing human dermatological conditions, all of which comprise applying to the **skin** or mucous membrane area an effective amount of a composition comprising retinyl palmitate polypeptide complex and an isoprenoid in a. . .

DETD More particularly, the present invention provides the following methods: protection and/or treatment of human **skin** and mucous membranes against photodamaging efffects of sunlight; protection and/or treatment of human **skin** against the abrasive effects of the wind; moisturization of **skin**; protection of **skin** against the effects of aging; and treatment of mild forms of acne.

DETD . . . et al., J. Soc. Cosmet. Chem., 39: 235-240, July/August 1988, for discussion of retinyl palmitate and its (irritation) effects on **skin**).

DETD . . . of collagen as well as acid mucopolysaccharides. These substances, collagen and acid mucopolysaccharides, improve the elasticity and suppleness of the **skin** and accelerate the healing process.

DETD It is also generally well-known that when fibroblasts are stimulated to produce fresh collagen, the moisture retention of the **skin** is greatly increased. Therefore, in accordance with the present invention, the retinyl palmitatepolypeptide complex may be termed an internal moisturizer. . .

DETD . . . First, a carrier must be employed to transport the active ingredient to the target area, i.e., for absorption through the **skin** or mucous membranes. Second, the retinoid compound must be capable of binding to the binding sites in the cell nucleus. . .

DETD . . . about 7,000 daltons, i.e., less than the molecular weight of CRBP. Polypeptides of this size can be absorbed through the **skin** when topically applied.

DETD . . . used in accordance with the methods provided by this invention are employed in effective amounts to function as an effective **skin** care material as well as to treat or prevent the above-described dermatological conditions. The amount of retinyl palmitate polypeptide complex. . .

DETD . . . as para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA) and its derivatives, oxybenzone, to prevent both degradation of the retinol and provide protection to the **skin** against ultraviolet radiation; chelating agents, such as ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA) and its sodium salts to prevent catalytic oxidation caused. . .

DETD . . . RPPC compositon may be employed in effective amounts in a number of useful formulations, including by way of non-limiting examples, **skin** lotion for photodamaged skins; **skin** creams for pre- and after exposure to the sun; **skin** creams for mild acne; and general **skin** care; e.g., anti-aging cream and night cream; therapeutic bath and shower gel; wind and sun protective lip-balm stick; moisturizing ointment. . .

DETD

Retinyl palmitate, USP (RP)
Potency: 1.5 MM i.u./Gm
Retinyl palmitate gelatin beads
Potency: 500,000 i.u./Gm
(RPG)
Retinyl palmitate polypeptide
Potency: 250,000 i.u./Gm

(RPPC)
(**Vitazyme** .TM. A, Brooks Industries, Inc., South Plainfield, New Jersey)

DETD **Skin** Stripping Procedure

DETD A standard **skin** stripping procedure was conducted on 10 volunteers, comparing RPPC with retinyl palmitate oil, formulated in an emulsion base. The purpose. . . compare the topical absorption properties of retinyl palmitate (Roche Laboratories, Nutley, N.J.) - RP - with retinyl palmitate polypeptide (Brooks **Vitazyme**.TM.A, South Plainfield, N.J.) i.e., RPPC.

DETD The products were applied to alternate inner wrist surfaces, in areas of 2.5.times.1.0 cm, rubbed into the **skin** for aproximately 5-10 seconds, using a gloved finger as an applicator and applying equal pressure in all applications. The lotions. . .

DETD Although RPPC (Brooks, **Vitazyme**.TM.A) contains other constituents besides RP which must also have been absorbed, the assay procedure being specific for the determination of. . . the male and female absorption of either form of Vitamin A, although the males tended to absorb more. RPPC (Brooks, **Vitazyme**.TM.A) produced more than a ten-fold greater absorption into the stratum corneum than synthetic RP, USP, the difference being highly significant. . .

DETD Under the controlled test conditions RPPC (Brooks, **Vitazyme** .TM.A) produced a significantly greater absorption into the epidermis than RP (retinyl palmitate, USP).

DETD This study indicates that RPPC (**Vitazyme**.TM.A) is a valuable ingredient for the improvement of facial complexion in both females and males.

DETD **Skin** Irritation Tests

DETD B. RPPC 2 (**Vitazyme** 2)

DETD C. RPPC 3 (**Vitazyme** 3)

DETD E. RPPC 1 (**Vitazyme** 1)

DETD F. RPPC 4 (**Vitazyme** 4)

DETD G. The control was measurement of **skin** water vapor loss on the untreated dorsal side of the forearm because the entire volar side was used in the treatments. It is likely that the dorsal side probably has a slightly lower **skin** water vapor loss than the volar side.

DETD No irritant reactions were observed with any test material. There was no significant difference between the creams and controls in **skin** water vapor loss.

DETD Primary **Skin** Irritation Test

DETD In this test for Primary **Skin** Irritation, the following procedure was used: FHSLA, 16 CFR 1500.41. Open Patch-Twenty Four Hour Exposure. The six healthy rabbits not. . . the trunk free of hair. Five-tenths of a milliliter or 0.5 g of the test material was applied on intact **skin** and abraded **skin** on each rabbit. After 24 hours, all tests sites were wiped with a cloth to prevent further exposure. **Skin** lesions were evaluated at 24 and 72 hours and scored in accordance with FHSLA 16 CFR 1500.41.

DETD . . . for all six rabbit subjects were unremarkable. The test RPPC material was considered to be a non-primary irritant to the **skin** according to reference methods.

DETD The following examples illustrate products for use as dermatologicals or **skin** care preparations in accordance with the present invention. The methods for preparing these products, including the equipment and conditions are. . .

DETD **Skin** Lotion Preparation

DETD A **skin** lotion was prepared using the RPPC of the present invention.

DETD **Skin** Lotion for Photodamaged **Skin**

DETD The procedure for preparing the **skin** lotion for photodamaged **skin** was as follows:

DETD **Skin** Cream for Pre- and After Sun Exposure, Mild Acne, General **Skin** Care (Anti-Aging)

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A method of treating photo damaged **skin** in a human comprising applying to the affected area of said **skin** an effective amount of ca composition comprising an extract from yellow or deep green vegetables wherein said extract is characterized. . .

2. A method of protecting or treating the **skin** of a human against the abrasive effects of wind comprising applying to the area of said **skin** to be protected or treated an effective amount of a composition comprising an extract from yellow or deep green vegetables. . .

3. A method of moisturizing **skin** in a human comprising applying to the area of said **skin** to be moisturized an effective amount of a composition comprising an extract from yellow or deep green vegetables wherein said. . .